

INSURANCE.

The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIB PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 139.

BOMBAY MONDAY JUNE 11 1928



INSURANCE.

But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
16 June	Mantua ..	Narkunda x ..	10,946
23 "	Razmak ..	" ..	16,572
30 "	Delta ..	" ..	8,000
7 July	Rangpur ..	" ..	16,601
14 "	Moroa ..	" ..	10,953
21 "	Mooltan x ..	" ..	20,847
28 "	Kaiser-i-Hind ..	" ..	11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi ..	" ..	16,619
11 "	Macedonia ..	" ..	11,120
18 "	Malwa x ..	" ..	20,837
25 "	Rajputana ..	" ..	10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana ..	" ..	16,558
8 "	Mantua ..	" ..	10,918
15 "	Naldora ..	" ..	16,086
22 "	Rangpur ..	" ..	16,601
29 "	Razmak ..	" ..	10,902
6 Oct.	Kaiser-i-Hind ..	" ..	11,518
13 "	Narkunda x ..	" ..	16,592
20 "	Rawalpindi ..	" ..	16,619
27 "	Rajputana ..	" ..	10,986
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..	" ..	16,558
10 "	Mooltan x ..	" ..	20,847
17 "	Ranchi ..	" ..	26,550
24 "	Macedonia ..	" ..	11,120
1 Dec.	Rangpur ..	" ..	16,601
8 "	Malwa x ..	" ..	20,831
15 "	Razmak ..	" ..	10,902
22 "	Malwa ..	" ..	10,986
29 "	Kaiser-i-Hind ..	" ..	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldora ..	" ..	16,086
12 "	Rajputana ..	" ..	16,558
19 "	Mantua ..	" ..	10,918
26 "	Ranchi ..	" ..	16,550
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..	" ..	16,572
9 "	Rangpur ..	" ..	16,607
16 "	Moroa ..	" ..	10,953
23 "	Razmak ..	" ..	10,902
30 "	Mooltan x ..	" ..	20,847
7 Mar.	Kaiser-i-Hind ..	" ..	11,518
14 "	Rawalpindi ..	" ..	16,619
21 "	Delta Ex. ..	" ..	8,000
28 "	Rajputana ..	" ..	16,598
4 Apr.	Malwa x ..	" ..	20,831
11 "	Rangpur ..	" ..	16,607
18 "	Rawalpindi ..	" ..	16,619
25 "	Naldora ..	" ..	16,086

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.
@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
Ex Extra Steamer.

RATES.
SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—
To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back by Mail Train including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions .. £120
To Marseilles and back .. £100
P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.
During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"

20-3-1929.
1st saloon to London A. £80 B. £70 C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles A. £72 B. £62 C. £52
2nd saloon to London A. £54 B. £52
2nd saloon to Marseilles A. £50 B. £48.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
14th June	Mantua ..	7,888
21st July	Dumana ..	8,127
28th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,127
5th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival	Departure
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th May	13th June
*Mori Maru ..	3757	16th June	27th "
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th "	14th July
*Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th July	30th "
*Awa Maru ..	6028	29th "	12th Aug

* Passenger Steamer.
Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Kitano Maru	28th June
Haruna Maru	12th July
Kang Maru	26th July
(For CHINA & JAPAN).	
Kashima Maru	27th June
Hakone Maru	11th July

Orient California Service
Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly
Shinyo Maru 10th July.
Siberia Maru 24th July.
Other services are:
Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan-Australia Service monthly.
Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

THE
INDIA STEAM
NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

PORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928			
25th June	*Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.	
29th "	*China ..	Straits & Japan.	
5th July	*Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.	
7th July	*Alipore ..	Straits, China & Japan.	
2nd Aug.	Naldora ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.	
16th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.	
30th "	Moroa ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.	
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.	
27th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.	
11th Oct.	Malwa ..	Colombo and Australia.	

*Does not carry passengers.
BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.			
13th June	Barjora ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports	
15th "	Vita ..	Busreh via Karachi	
20th "	Khandala ..	East and South Africa	

REDUCED FARES.
First Class return tickets to Bombay available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500, only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with:
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPEECHES AND WRITINGS OF

Swami Vivekananda

A COMPREHENSIVE COLLECTION WITH A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE AND TEACHINGS.

Six editions of Swami Vivekananda's Speeches and Writings have already run out of stock and in this, the seventh edition, no effort has been spared to include a number of contributions in prose and verse, since discovered and an appendix containing appreciations of the Swami and his work by his celebrated disciple Sister Nivedita.

Seventh Edition

With Two Portraits and Appreciations. Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of the "Indian Review" Rs. 2-8-0.

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Sarojini Naidu.
Sir J. C. Bose.
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Dr. Annie Besant.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Sinha.
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Sir Dinshaw Wacha.

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The Mission of Our Master. Essays and Discourses. By the Eastern and Western Disciples of Ramakrishna—Vivekananda. Price Rs. 3. To Subscribers of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8.

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, George Town, MADRAS.

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Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
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ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,000.

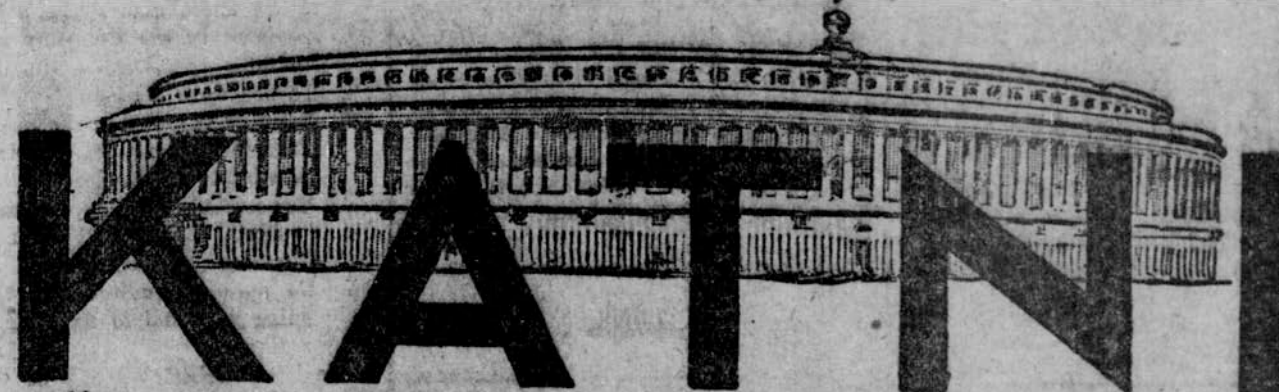
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to: GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.



"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?



THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.
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INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA

Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
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PRE-EMINENT among

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Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.a.

W. Life .. End .. Rs. 22-12 .. Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund .. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves .. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY IN INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC

INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajilal Ranchhodas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton information are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—
SHEETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—"COMELONG".
Telephone—21079.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
486-497, Kalhadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 25927.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.

Head Office:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

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NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Rs. 75 per thousand for 5 years

Over Rs. 71,00,000

LAST BONUS (1927) Rs. 75 per thousand for 5 years

NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—

N. DATTA,
Commissioner Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Manager,
Bombay Branch.

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Advertisement in this issue will Surely Pay.

SIZE OF FULL PAGE 15" x 9".

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Booking of Advertisement Closes on 23rd June, 1928.

Write to:—THE ADVERTISING MANAGER,

The "Forward" Publishing, Ltd.

19, British Indian Street, CALCUTTA.



Let Classified Advertisements help you

These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTs.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms: CASH with order. INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for."

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for securing piece-goods orders on Rs. 150 p. m. Cash security (price or samples) Rs. 50 essential. Apply to THAKUR DASS BIRJI LAL GUPTA, Ludhiana. A R963

WANTED—Competent SALESMEN with previous experience to push sales of C. P. Teak in Gujarat, Central Provinces, and United Provinces. Local men for respective Provinces preferred. Intending candidates should state age, qualification, past services with terms of services to MANAGER, Raja Gokuldas, Jabalpur. A 30545

REQUIRED IMMEDIATELY—A RACQUET MARKER. Salary up to Rs. 150/- per mensem according to qualifications must be of 1st Class Standard. Any one wishing to apply should come up immediately for one week trial to Alwar House, Mount Abu. Will be paid board and lodging as well as Railway fare provided, the Marker is of the 1st Class Standard. A 30483

EDUCATIONAL

ISLAMIA HIGH SCHOOL, ETAWAH—RE-OPENS after Summer Vacations on the 9th July. Apply for admission and prospectus to—THE HEAD MASTER. M 37538

WANTED—To know that the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, trains candidates for the subordinate Engineering Services. A large number of its students is employed in the various Engineering Departments of the different provinces of India. Apply for prospectus to the Principal. R948

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

A REAL BARGAIN in second-hand Cars Wolseley, Buick, Standard Open and Closed models, decent in appearance and low in prices, in perfect running order and ready for the road. Trial given during business hours without obligation. AIMILA AUTOMOBILE CO., New Queen's Road, Bombay. J A 30533

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PREMIER EVENT OF 1928—A nickel or a golden beautiful wrist watch or a big alarm timepiece distributed absolutely free on terms to your door. Send only Re. 1/- by money order even before your turn your eyes. No V. P. The MINERVA STORES, Cuttack. T 30503

LOANS.

2500 LOAN granted without interest for ten years. Agents both sex wanted. Pay 50, 100, 200 or Commission. Enclose two annas stamps for particulars. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2. R 960

PROPERTY WANTED.

WANTED—One good complete COTTON BAILING PRESS FACTORY in working order. Write its age, full particulars and price to P. S. CHETTY, Engineer, Kottara, Dt. BEL-LARY. N 30542

PROFESSION

WITHIN 40 DAYS—Leprosy radically cured. Treatment internal and external. Blood purified. Price of pills Rs. 10 refundable if unsuccessful. Apply Box No. 2145 Advt., Dept. 'Bombay Chronicle.' M R961

FRUITS, FLOWER & SEEDS.

MANGO AND LITCHI FRUITS and GRAFTS. Langra, Bombay, Krishenbhog mangoes 100, Rs. 7. ROSE LITCHI 500 Rs. 4. Expenses extra. Advance essential. Grafts Catalogue free. SUPERINTENDENT, LALBAGH NURSERY No. 65, Darbhanga. R921A

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Local and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column.	Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0	

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of Walford Transport, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 6 and 7, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th June, 1928, at 3.15 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, passing the Audited Accounts for the six months ended 31st March, 1928, and transacting any other ordinary business of the Company.

The SHARE REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 27th June, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
For Walford Transport, Limited,
(Sd.) J. W. ROSS, Joint Managing Director.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE GOKULDAS CULLIANJI BARSII COTTON PRESS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, 19th June, 1928, at the Registered Office of the Company No. 74-76, Bora Bazar Street, Fort, at 2.0 p.m. (B.T.) to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Balance sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Company made up to 30th June, 1927.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To confirm the appointment of Sheth Haridas Bhagandas as a Director of this Company.
5. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 9th June, 1928 to 23rd June, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
HEERJI OOMERSEY & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents,
Bombay, 7th June, 1928. 30547

THE APOLLO MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, E. D. Sassoon Building, Dongell Road, Ballard Estate, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th June, 1928, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts up to 31st March, 1928.
- (2) To appoint two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
- (3) To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
- (4) To transact such other business as may be put before the Meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 14th June, 1928, to WEDNESDAY, the 20th June, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
E. D. SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1928, 30550

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, that day being a Public Holiday (ZARTHOOST-NO-DISO), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. A. GRAY,
Secretary & Treasurer (Offg.)
Bombay, 5th June, 1928. 30528

THE INDIAN CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE ADJOURNED SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of The Indian Cement Company, Limited, will be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd June, 1928, at 3.30 p.m. (Standard Time) at the Registered Office of the Company, Bombay House, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

TATA SONS, LTD.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th June, 1928. 30539

REWARD OF Rs. 500 (Five Hundred)

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE CO., LTD., offer a REWARD of Rs. 500 for information, which will lead to the conviction of any person or persons for interfering with any of the Company's Street Pillars and cutting the Company's lead covered cables in such pillars. Only one reward is offered and will be paid on conviction to the first person or persons giving the necessary information to the Company. 30540

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4175 of 1923.

NOORBHAI NATHOOBHAI, a firm Plaintiffs.

vs.
NOORBHAI JIWAJI DALAL, residing at Mannad G. I. P. Ry. Defendant.

TAJBHAI BHAIJIBHAI MI-THAIWALLA Assignee of Decree.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of October, 1924, the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on MONDAY, the 18th day of June, 1928, at the hour of 4.15 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

Properties, situate at Zilla Nasik, Pot Tookdi Chandwad, Registration Sub-District Chandwad Mowje Mannad near Gaotthan.

FIELDS

Survey No.	Name.	Area A. G.	Tax.
73	Thika Nager Wali Pati	1-26	Rs. 1.

BOUNDARIES.

East and North by Survey No. 71 South by G. I. P. Ry. Line West by Railway Police Chawl.

Survey No.	Name.	Area A. G.	Tax.
74	Thika Nager Wali Pati	11-28	Rs. 12.

BOUNDARIES.

East by Survey No. 78 South partly by Railway Lines Survey No. 73, Police Chawl compound of Missionary School and Post Office West by Bullock Cart Yeole Malegaon Road and North by Survey Nos. 75, 76, 77 and 78 excluding land admeasuring 101 hands South-North and 40 hands East-West situate at the Eastern corner containing a tomb

Survey No.	Name.	Area A. G.	Tax.
157	Thika Pawache	8-12	Rs. 5.

BOUNDARIES.

East by Survey No. 141, South by Survey No. 158, West Yeole Mannad Bullock Cart Road North by Survey No. 156.

Together with the buildings standing on the said land bearing Survey No. 74, according to the following particulars:—

FIRST:—One storeyed chawl with a privy and compound of built walls and eight separate rooms, which chawl with the compound is 43 hands from East to West and 70 hands from South to North and bounded as follows:—East by Survey No. 74, South by Post Office, West by open land garden beyond that bullock cart Road leading to Mannad North by Survey No. 74.

SECONDLY:—One storeyed chawl four roomed length East to West 25 hands and width South to North 12 hands besides walls, bounded as follows:—East by Survey No. 74 and well and North by Bandh of Survey No. 74.

THIRDLY:—One Gotha of stone foundation and of wooden frame and wall building with corrugated sheets and planks length South to North 25 hands width East to West 20 hands bounded on East, South, West and North by Survey No. 74.

FOURTHLY:—One two storeyed chawl with 7-8 partially burnt rooms with a privy and which is with compound 41 hands from East to West and 62 hands from South to North and bounded, on the East by Survey No. 74, South by a passage leading to Survey No. 74, West by compound then open land and beyond that by Bullock Cart Road, leading to Malegaon Mannad and on the North by Survey No. 75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. HASAN BAXI & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs Assignee abovenamed at No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 19th day of March, 1928.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

30432

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BIBI RUBABA, widow of Zain-ul-Abidin, KHANUM TUBA, ABDUL KARIM ZAIN-UL-ABEDIN, MAHOMED HOOSEIN ZAIN-UL-ABEDIN, MAHOMED HOOSEIN BUSHERI, ALI AKBAR ZAIN-UL-ABEDIN and HALIMA, widow of the said Zain-ul-Abidin, all of Bombay, Mogul Inhabitants, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land with the message, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate on the North side of the Main Road on the 1st Nagpada Estate of the Board in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 453.33 square yards or thereabouts, be the same a little more or less and which is bounded on the North by a passage, on the East by Plot No. 30A of the said Estate, on the South by the said Main Road, and on the West by the Plot No. 30C of the said Estate, which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 30B of the said Estate and which said piece of land forms a portion of the land belonging to the Board and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3692 and by the Municipality under E Ward No. 3299, Street No. 2, and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 250 of Byculla Division.

Dated this 9th day of June, 1928.
THAKORDAS AND DARU,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

30548

NOTICE OF APPLICATION.

MISC. CASE NO. 234 OF 1927.

IN THE COURT OF RAI BAHADUR B. JOTENDRO MOHAN BASU SAHEB DISTRICT JUDGE, LUCKNOW.

Notice regarding application under Act 8 of 1890.

To,
JAFAR MIRZA SADIQ MIRZA, S/o Ghulam Husain, Trader, resident of Sutar Chawl, Post No. 2, Bombay City.

WHEREAS SH. AMIR HUSAIN, S/o SAKOOR ALI, resident of 42, Kaitra, Syed Husain, P.O. Chauki, Lucknow City has filed an application in this Court for his appointment as Guardian of the person and property of the following minors:

- (1) Abid Husain, S/o. Fida Husain, age 15 years, August 1912, caste Islam, Asana Asaria, resident 42, Kaitra Syed Husain, P.O. Chauki, Lucknow City.
- (2) Laqayat Husain, age 13 years, February 1914, caste Islam, Asana Asaria, resident 42, Kaitra Syed Husain, P.O. Chauki, Lucknow City.
- (3) Zaqi Husain, S/o. Fida Husain, age 11 years, January 1916, caste Islam, Asana Asaria, resident 42, Kaitra Syed Husain, P.O. Chauki, Lucknow City.

You are hereby informed that the 6th day of July, 1928, at 10 a.m. has been fixed for the hearing of the said application and that any objections any person might file would also be heard and disposed of that date.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 27th day of April, 1928.

By order,
MAHARAJ BAHADUR MUNSARIM,
District Judge's Court, Lucknow.

17th May, 1928.
SAYED MOHD. SAJJAD,
Misc. Clerk. 30553

Awarded
Gold Medals
in 1912.

Mohanalal & Co.
JEWELLERS.

Telephone No. 21795,
Ghia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY.

The said jewellery can be seen at the aforesaid Pedhi at Kalthad Road between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S.T.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors, at No. 14 K. Hammam Street, Fort, or at the office of the undersigned at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.
124, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IM-MOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE AT FERGUSON ROAD (WORLD LOVE GROVE ROAD OPPOSITE WORLD HILL).

Under instruction from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 2328 of 1927 (Raote vs. Raote) and pursuant to the Consent Orders, dated 19th December, 1927, and 26th March, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 11th instant sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1.—All that piece of land with the dwelling house situate at Ferguson Road admeasuring about 306 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 248, New No. A212236, A112236, New Survey Nos. 1AB1312, 1AA1312 and being portion of Cadastral Survey No. 300 of the Lower Parcel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 1105 (2a) Street No. 109AA, and bounded on the East partly by the property of Tokersi Devsi, and partly by lot No. 2, on the West by the common passage being part of lot No. 4, on the North by Ferguson Road, and on the South partly by lot No. 2 and partly by lot No. 4.

LOT NO. 2.—All that piece of land with the dwelling houses situate at Ferguson Road admeasuring about 372 square yards, bearing Collector's Old No. 248, New No. A212236, New Survey No. 1AB1312 and being portion of Cadastral Survey No. 300 of Lower Parcel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 1105 (2), 1105 (2B), Street Nos. 109A, 100BB and bounded on the East by the property of Tokersi Devsi, on the West partly by lot No. 4 and partly by a Municipal passage, on the North by lot No. 1 and on the South by a Municipal passage.

LOT NO. 3.—All that piece of land with the dwelling house situate at Ferguson Road, admeasuring about 375 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 248, New No. A112236, New Survey No. 1AA1312 and being portion of Cadastral Survey No. 300 of Lower Parcel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 1105 (5) and Street No. 109DD, and bounded on the East by a common passage forming portion of lot No. 4, on the West by lot No. 5, on the North by Ferguson Road, and on the South by lot No. 4.

LOT NO. 4.—All that piece of land with the dwelling house situate at Ferguson Road admeasuring about 496 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 248, New No. A112236, New Survey No. 1AA1312 and being portion of Cadastral Survey No. 300 of the Lower Parcel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward Nos. 1105 (5a) Street Nos. 109DD, and bounded on the East by lots Nos. 1 and 2, on the West partly by lot No. 2 and partly by lot No. 5 and partly by a Municipal passage, on the South by a Municipal passage and on the North partly by Ferguson Road, partly by lot No. 3 and partly by lot No. 5.

LOT NO. 5.—All that piece of land with the dwelling houses situate at Ferguson Road admeasuring about 314 square yards and bearing Collector's Old No. 248, New No. A112236, New Survey No. 1AA1312 and being portion of Cadastral Survey No. 300 of the Lower Parcel Division and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 1105 (3), 1105 (4) Street Nos. 109B, 109C and bounded on the East partly by lot No. 3 and partly by lot No. 4, on the West by Shrine belonging to on the North by Ferguson Road and on the South by a Municipal passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Unwalla, Peerzshaw and Papa, Attorneys for the receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY SET WITH DIAMONDS.

Under instructions of Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Attorneys for Raja Bahadur Bansil Motilal and on account and at the risk of Rajkumar Sing Mookin of 152, Harrison Road, Calcutta, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 22nd June, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Pedhi of Raja Bahadur Bansil Motilal at No. 211, 213 Kalthad Road, the undermentioned jewellery:—

1. One star set with small diamonds and a big pink diamond in the centre weighing about 24 Ratis.
2. One star set with small diamonds and an emerald in the centre weighing about 10 Ratis.
3. One star set with small diamonds and a ruby in the centre weighing about 14 Ratis.

The said jewellery can be seen at the aforesaid Pedhi at Kalthad Road between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. (S.T.)

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of Messrs. Merwanji Kola & Co., Solicitors, at No. 14 K. Hammam Street, Fort, or at the office of the undersigned at Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY At 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Charlie Chaplin

IN

THE CIRCUS

The Motion Picture that all Bombay is flocking to see.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

BRITAIN'S MIGHTIEST NAVAL ROMANCE.

FURTHER ADVENTURES

OF THE

FLAG-LIEUTENANT

Featuring an all-star British Cast, including:-

HENRY EDWARDS

ISABEL JEANS—LILIAN OLD-
LAND—FEWELASS LLEWELLYN—
FRED RAYNHAM.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

PRESENT AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY, at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

THE CIRCLE

FEATURING

ELEANOR BOARDMAN

Tense—Dramatic—Passionate—This re-
velation of a woman's soul and of how
she makes life's greatest decision, will
prove the most stirring picture you've
seen this year.Escaped Prisoners are found
loitering within the

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Premises

They have been arrested and imprisoned
in the operator's room will be on show

DAILY at 5-7-9 & 11 P. M.

PRISONERS OF LOVE

Starring

MASTER VITHAL.

TO SECURE

Health & Strength

Use ZANDU'S

Makardhwaj

a Remedy that in
Preventing Intestinal Fermentation
Developing Digestive Powers and
Promoting Health and Strength is
Unrivalled in AyurvedGeneral Debility
Nervous DebilityNever fail to use it in
either of the two forms:
SUVARNA GHATTI

Makardhwaj

Makardhwaj—Bhaishajya
Ratnavali Va.(Purna Chandrodaya)
RUPEES TEN PER TOLA

SUVARNA MISHRI

Makardhwaj Gutti

(Purna Chandrodaya) Makardhwaj
(Bhaishajya Ratnavali Dihwa)(Purna Chandrodaya, Gold and
Chandrodaya Anupan)
RUPEES EIGHT PER TOLA

Have it from To-day.

Ask for Makardhwaj Leaflet

ZANDU

Pharmaceutical Works, Ltd.
Banyani Road, BOMBAY, 14Selling Depot: Old Bhatia Mahajanwadi,
Kalbadevi :: BOMBAY, 2NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL
COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 9.	
July	20.58 +.05
October	20.67 +.03
December	20.53 +.03
January	20.41 unchd.
March	20.36 +.02
Middling Spot	21.10 +.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 9.	
July	20.39 +.05
October	20.14 +.03
Middling Spot	20.51 unchd.

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY
STATISTICS.

New York, June 9.	
Bales	
Day's Receipts at all U. S.	
Ports	7,000
Day's Exports to Great Bri-	
tain	7,000
Day's Exports to the Con-	
tinent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 9.	
June	10.99-.02
July	10.96-.02
August	10.89-.03
September	10.86-.03
October	10.82-.03
November	10.73-.03
December	10.73-.03
January	10.72-.03
February	10.71-.04
March	10.71-.04
April	10.69-.04
May	10.70-.04
June	10.69-.04
Middling Spot	11.46 +.01

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 9.	
Bales	
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 9.	
Scinde, Fully Good	8.30
Scinde, Fine	8.55
Scinde, Superfine	8.80
Bengal, Good	8.05
Bengal, Fully Good	8.30
Bengal, Fine	8.55
Oomra, Good	8.60
Oomra, Fully Good	8.90
Oomra, Fine	9.20
Broach, Fully Good	9.80
Broach, Fine	10.05
Broach, Superfine	10.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 9.	
June	20.65-.03
July	20.75-.03
August	20.75-.03
September	20.95-.03
October	21.15-.03
November	21.15-.03
December	21.05-.03
January	21.06-.03
February	21.06-.03
March	21.06-.03
April	21.04-.03
May	21.04-.03
June	21.04-.03
Sakellaris, F.G.F. Spot	21.35-.10

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 9.	
Cottonseed, Bombay—	
June/July shipment sellers	£9-12-6.
Castorseed, Bombay—	
June/July shipment sellers	£17-15.
Rapeseed, Toria ton—	
June/July shipment. Hull paid	£19-5.

LINSEED.

London, June 9.	
Linseed, Calcutta—	
June/July shipment sellers	£18-2-6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.f., ton—	
Aug/Sept shipment Hull sellers	£16-5.
Linseed Bombay, ton—	
June/July shipment sellers	£18-15.

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 9.	
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—	
July/Aug delivery value	29/10-1/2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—	
Sept/Dec delivery sellers	30-4-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 9.	
Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot	
closed.	

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 9.	
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes—	
July shipment sellers	50/9.
Barietta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes—	
float sellers	50/6.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels—	
June/July shipment sellers	54/.
Wheat, Choice white Karachi—	
June/July shipment sellers	53/4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 9.	
Demand Bills	487.75

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 8.

Since our last the Market tended to a
feeling of ease practically in all positions
throughout the major part of the week
under review. Prices accordingly regis-
tered a drop of 2 to 4 Annas per cwt. with
small business doing. Ready Prices also
evidenced a drop of about 3 Annas per cwt.
in the last week-end prices, purchase
enquiries being in appearance in a limited
scale. In response to improved & firm
tone from New York, London, & Java
Markets towards a close of the week, the
local market has also exhibited a rising
tendency with a firm undertone with a
result that there is a brisk activity in the
Market for the last two days. The rise of
about a Rupee in Spot Prices in view of
these firmer advices and low stocks have
been principal features of this week.
Nearer positions have advanced by about
4 to 5 Annas & June & July-Sept Ship-
ment positions show a drop of about 2 As.
per cwt. is the last week-end price-levels.
The highest & the lowest rates this week
were Rs. 17/2 & Rs. 16/2 for Ready
Sugar, Rs. 9/10 & Rs. 9/6 for May, Rs.
9/1-1/2 & Rs. 8/15 for June, Rs. 9 & Rs.
8/14 for July-Sept, Rs. 9/2 & Rs. 8/15 1/2
for Octo-Dec. Shipment for Java Sugar.
There have been no fresh arrivals during
this week. Total Stocks are estimated at
about 20,000 Bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the Quotations ruling
the bazar to-day:-

Fine White Java Sugar—Ready. Rs.
17/2 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 12/- per cwt. F B H.
S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 9/12 per cwt.
F B H.
S. S. Pandit Rs. 9/13 per cwt. F B H.
S. S. Chinnor Rs. 9/11 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment May Rs. 9/10 per cwt. F B H.
Shipment June Rs. 9/ per cwt. F B H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 8/15 per
cwt. F B H.
Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 8/15 1/2 per
cwt. F B H.
Tone—Steady.

The demand for ready Sugar continued
good and with speculative buying prices
for ready Sugars only have been advanced
by eight annas per cwt. while New crop
has declined by over three annas per cwt.
all round. There was great pressure to sell
by importers and with lower advices from
all quarter buyers were much reserved
and small quantity changed hands in May
at Rs. 9/10/0 to Rs. 9/6/0, June at Rs.
9/1/0 to Rs. 8/15/0 July-September at
Rs. 9/0/0 to Rs. 8/13/0 and October/
December at Rs. 9/1/0 to Rs. 8/15/0 all
Free Bombay Harbour terms.

Karachi and Calcutta reported staid
markets for ready Sugars and quiet for
forward with small business doing.

Java reported a very quiet market with
a decline of three quarter guilders
the ready Sugars and over a half in New
crops June and forward positions with
good business doing at lower prices. Java
crop is reported to be nearly 30,000,000 tons
while Cuban crop is estimated to turn
about 50,000,000 tons. American Terminals
dropped heavily owing to large liquidations
and reported highest on the 2nd
inst. quoting 2.72, 2.86, and 2.72 for Sept/
December and March and reported lowest
on the 4th quoting 2.67, 2.76 and 2.71
for same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on
the 1st inst. quoting s.15-3/4d. s.15 and
s.15-3/4 for August, October and Decem-
ber and reported lowest on the 5th inst.
quoting s.14-7/12, s.14-7/12 and s.14-8-
1/4 for same positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and
stocks:-

TMO. Ready Rs. 16/10 sh. 17/ F. B. Har-
bour stocks 30,000 bags.
„ May Rs. 9/10 sh. 14/7 F. B. Har-
bour.
„ June Rs. 9/0 sh. 13/6 F. B.
bour.
„ July/Sept. Rs. 8/14/6 sh. 13/4-1/2
F. B. Harbour.
„ Oct/Dec. Rs. 9/0/0 sh. 13/7 F. B.
bour.

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 9.
Silver—China and India bought. Mar-
ket steady.
Spot 27-1/2
Forward 27-3/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 9.
Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4-10-3/4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 9.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 2-3/8 per
cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-3/8
per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-3/4 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per
cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per
cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 9.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, ribbed lb.
Spot -/9-3/8 sellers.

WEEKLY BULLION MARKET.

MESSRS. SAMUEL MONTAGU AND
(CO.)

London, May 23.

The Bank of England gold reserve
against notes amounted to £160,253,735 on
the 16th instant (as compared with £160,
326,660 on the previous Wednesday), an
increase of £6,347,420 since the 29th April
1925 when an effective gold standard was
resumed.

About £90,000 bar gold from various
sources was offered in the open market this
week and was absorbed by the Indian and
the Home and Continental Trade demands.

The following movements of gold to and
from the Bank of England have been
announced, showing a net efflux of £9,000
during the week under review:-

Received.	Withdrawn.
May 17th	nil
„ 18th	nil
„ 19th	nil
„ 21st	£5,000
„ 22nd	nil
„ 23rd	£10,000
„ 29th	£29,000

The receipt of £10,000 on the 23rd in-
stant consisted of Peruvian Gold Coin. The
£14,000 sovereigns withdrawn were de-
signed as follows: India £9,000 and Spain
£5,000.

The following were the United King-
dom imports and exports of gold registered
in the week ended the 6th instant:-

Imports.	Exports.
British South Africa	£900,441
Other countries	5,954
	£906,395

EXPORTS.

Switzerland	£35,700
Austria	£19,800
Egypt	£20,425
British India	£79,450
Other countries	£22,976
	£178,351

United Kingdom imports and exports of
gold during the month of April last are de-
tailed below:-

	Imports	Exports
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	£1,078,388	—
Austria	—	26,575
Germany	2,000	142,350
Netherlands	4,050	37,320
France	—	53,405
Switzerland	—	92,220
Spain and Canaries	—	2,120
Egypt	—	34,100
West Africa	45,424	—
Java and other Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	—	2,500
United States of America	218,653	—
Rhodesia	89,328	—
Transvaal	876,389	—
British India	—	181,066
Straits Settlements	—	12,672
Other countries	2,909	20,478
	£2,416,541	£604,806

SILVER.

Heavy buying on China account domi-
nated the market to such an extent that
on the 21st instant prices were quoted
28.3/4d. for cash and 28.5/8d. for forward
quotations as compared with those fixed on
the date of our last letter. These figures
were the highest reached for cash deliv-
ery since 30th August 1926, and for for-
ward delivery since 3rd September 1926.
The situation in China is still the govern-
ing factor, although the fact of some
heavy buying in the Bombay market con-
tributed to the 3/4d. rise recorded on the
21st inst. In view of the soaring prices,
sellers have naturally been nervous, and
supplied have been mainly derived from
quarters willing to realise their holdings at
the attractive level of prices now reached.
A reaction of 1/4d followed the sharp rise
of Monday, but renewed China buying
caused a recovery of 3/16d. to-day. Amer-
ica was a willing seller at the top prices,
but otherwise has been more ready to
support the market.

The movement of 3/4d. recorded on the
21st instant is the largest since February
9th 1927 when a fall of 3/4d. occurred. As
an upward movement, it is the largest
since January 29th 1927, when prices rose
15/16d.

A shipment of 128 silver bars was made
last week from Marseilles to Port Said
by the P. & O. steamer "Mantua".

The following from the United Kingdom,
imports and exports of silver registered in
the week ended the 16th instant:-

Imports.	Exports.
U. S. A.	£20,580
Other countries	£31,398
	£51,978

EXPORTS.

British India	£32,819
Straits Settlements	£39,192
Other countries	£13,117
	£105,128

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 9.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard
No. 25, C and F. Calcutta—
July/Sept per cwt. 13/3.
Oct/Dec per cwt. 13/4-1/2
C and F. Bombay—
July/Sept per cwt. 13/3-1/2.
C and F Karachi—
July/Sept per cwt. 13/4-1/4

FINAL WHEAT CROP
ESTIMATE

SEASON 1927-28.

The following final memorandum on
Wheat crop of the Bombay Presidency
was issued by the Department of Agricul-
ture:-

On an average of the five years ending
1925-26, the area under Wheat in the
Territory to which this Forecast relates
has represented some 6.9 per cent. of the
total area under the crop in the whole of
India.

During the same period (that is, the five
years ending 1925-26) the proportion of
the irrigated wheat area to the total wheat
area in the British Districts of the Presi-
dency, including Sind, has averaged 26.2
per cent. The ratio this year is 20.6 per
cent.

(Estimates up to 1st May 1928)

Area.—The latest reports show the total
area under wheat as noted below:-

	British Districts Acres	Indian States Acres
Bombay—Presidency		
Proper	1,451,000	480,000
Sind	361,000	25,000
Total	1,812,000	505,000

Grand Total 2,317,000 acres.
3.2 and 3.4 per cent. respectively over the
final revised figures of the last year and
the average actual area during the prece-
ding ten years.

The excess in area over that reported
last month is mainly attributable to the
receipt of more complete information,
principally from the Panch Mahals in
Gujarat, from the Belgaum and Bijapur
districts in the Karnatak and from Lar-
kana and Sukkur districts in Sind. The
variations in the case of the other districts
are not large enough to justify special
mention.

Irrigated area.—In the Presidency Pro-
per 211,000 acres in the British districts
and 268,000 acres in the Indian States were
assisted by Irrigation. In Sind 162,000
acres in British districts and 22,000 acres
in the Indian State of Khairpur received
similar treatment.

Comparatively changes in wheat area.—
The following table compares for British
districts the area under wheat with gross
cropped area during the last five years and
the preceding four decennia:-
(Figures in thousands of acres.)

Year or period	Gross area cropped	Percentage average cropped area.
1895-96	28,000	100.0
1905-06	26,416	94.4
1915-16	28,846	108.0
1925-26	31,449	112.3
1922-23	32,095	114.7
1923-24	31,922	114.2
1924-25	33,002	117.9
1925-26	32,086	114.3
1926-27	32,865	117.4

Years or period. Area Percentage
under wheat to gross
cropped area.

	Acres	area. Per cent.
Average of ten years ending—		
1895-96	2,300	8.8
1905-06	1,703	6.4
1915-16	1,829	6.9
1925-26	1,850	5.9
1922-23	1,896	5.9
1923-24	1,563	4.9
1924-25	1,958	5.9
1925-26	1,501	4.6
1926-27	1,802	5.5

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 9.
Khandalla, Harly, Durban.
Lindenfels, Bremer, Hamburg.
Aungban, Tailor, Rangoon.
Varela, Halls, Busch.
Ville de Matz, Anet, L Havre.
Lady Blake, Shapper, Karachi.
Risaldar, Palmer, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

June 10.
Gonpara, Dawes, Calcutta.
British Sailor, Manghani, Abadan.

LOADING.

June 9.
Steamer Lindenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Laguna for Hamburg.
Steamer West Loquassur for New York.
Steamer Jalabala for Rangoon.
Steamer Chindwara for Rangoon.
S S Lindenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Lindenfels arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hamburg with a general cargo.
S S Aungban:—The S W Co's steamer Aungban arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosene oil.
S S Varela:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varela arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busch with a general cargo and passengers.
S S Ville de Matz:—The steamer Ville de Matz arrived in harbour on Saturday from L Havre with a cargo of coal.
S S Lady Blake:—The B I S N Co's steamer Lady Blake arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo.
S S Risaldar:—The T M Co's steamer Risaldar arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a general cargo.
S S British Sailor:—The S W Co's steamer British Sailor sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Abadan with ballast.
S S Gonpara:—The B I S N Co's steamer Gonpara sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

EXPORTS.

June 9.
S S Manora for London:—14 bales goat skins, A E Bhimnthal.
For Havre:—242 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co.
S S Arabia for Genoa:—6400 cwt. linseed, 1060 cwt. castor seed, Ralli Bros.
S S City of Corinth for Dunkirk:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2000 cwt. linseed, D Sassoon and Co.
S S Salina for Antwerp:—500 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, S Bannister and Co; 110 bales cotton, K Devchand and Co; 1000 cwt. linseed oil cakes, Tamlol and Co; 119 bales cotton, P Jadvajee.
For Ghent:—55 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co Ltd.
For Genoa:—3000 cwt. castor seed, 1300 cwt. linseed, Ralli Bros.
S S Laguna for Marseilles:—2500 tons manganese ore, Cox and King Ltd.
S S West Loquassur for New York:—1000 cwt. sandalwood billets, Thos Cook and Son; 245 cwt. gum olibanum, 100 cwt. gum Arabic, 400 cwt. capsicums, 100 cwt. chillies, E Virjee; 399 cwt. deol seed, M Thadani and Co; 4000 cwt. castor seed, 11 pots palma rosa oil, Volkart Bros.
For Toronto:—300 cwt. niger seed, Volkart Bros.
S S Somersdijk for New York:—5 bales lamb skins, Grindlay and Co.
For Hamburg:—50 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.
For Gothenburg:—50 bales hemp, I Jawoodbhai.
For Antwerp:—185 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co.
S S Marienfels for Antwerp:—250 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.
For Ghent:—55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co.
For Hamburg:—20 bales cotton, K Pirozsha; 135 bales cotton, K Visram; 1050 cwt. groundnut oil cakes, M Mohanlal; 100 cwt. gum kadaya, S Khetsey and Co; 16 bales cotton, M Narotamdas; 2000 cwt. linseed, Volkart Bros.
S S Mantra for London:—8 bales goat skins, M Nissim; 1 bundle carpets, 7 bales lamb skins, Grindlay and Co; 96 cwt. condiments, M Poonjaji; 200 cwt. condiments, D D Pranjee; 50 bales cotton and woaden cloth cuttings, E Noorbhoy.
S S Manora for London:—100 cwt. turmeric, F Girdharlal.
S S Margfield for Dunkirk:—110 bales cotton, A Abdul Rehman.
S S Eysla for New York:—73 bales carpets, 28 below nandas and rugs, Cox and King Ltd.
For Glasgow:—239 bundles hooks and shooks, C Palmer and Co.
For Philadelphia:—27 cwt. goat skins, Briskoy Co.
For Marseilles:—4500 cwt. mowra seed, Ralli Bros; 70 cwt. gum Shiraz, P Naraynes and Co; 52 cwt. turmeric, Tamlol and Co; 14 bales goat skins, A E Bhimnthal; 100 bales cotton, V A Snel; 10 bales Souri cotton, P Naraynes.
For Liverpool:—4 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co; 1980 cwt. mawsoor, Ralli Bros; 3201 cwt. myrabollams, P

Mathradas; 100 bales wool, G Arbutnot; 3 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co; 1500 cwt. linseed oil cakes, R J Davar; 205 bales wool, Bombay Co Ltd; 98 bales wool, D Kundannal; 16 bales cotton, M Narotamdas; 6 cases wood carvings, Cox and King Ltd.
For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, A Abdul Rehman; 500 bales cotton, T M Kusan Ltd.
For Shanghai:—200 bales cotton, K M Nathoo.
For Hongkong:—1 case saffron, N C Bhosania.

IMPORTS.

June 9.
S S Barpeta from Basra, Agents M M and Co:—3 bundles carpets, 5 cases socks.
From Mohamerah:—147 bags gum, 42 bags almonds, 24 cases medicines.
From Kowiet:—3 bags copper, 3 bundles skin, 12 bundles wool, 3 bundles specie.
From Bushire:—2 bundles skins, 5 bales carpets, 278 bales cotton, 16 bags pistas, 10 bags Al kernels, 40 jottas asafetida, 18 bags gum tragacanth, 57 bundles wool.
From Bahrain:—25 bags old copper, 4 bundles shark fins, 1 bundle wool, 4 fts specie.
From Bunder Abbas:—42 bundles dry fish, 100 bags raisins, 40 bundles M roots, 20 bundles attaree, 23 jottas rose buds, 3 bundles carpets, 12 bundles cattle fish, 62 jottas asafetida.
From Muscat:—650 bags dry dates, 1302 bags sardines, 140 bags fish manure, 3 bundles specie.
From Mohamerah:—344 bundles wool.
From Karachi:—8 bundles salted fish, 38 bags gram, 56 bundles mcho kashi, 44 cases alabaster goods, 2 cases C P goods.
M V Arabia from Java, Agents Maritime Italiana:—1500 tins match wax, 1242 tanks lubricating oil.
From Batavia:—101 cases tea, 105 chests tea.
From Samarang:—6317 bags sugar.
From Paka Longan:—1003 bags sugar.
From Cheribon:—1008 bags sugar.
S S Baron Minto from Calcutta, Agents M M and Co:—6542 tons coal.
S S Badarpur from Rangoon, Agents Burma Oil Co:—101181 gallons bulk kerosene, 911724 gallons bulk benzoin, 500 casks kerosene, 1240 casks lubricating oil, 54 bags grease, 2645 cases candles.

S. E. "MALWA"

The following is the list of passengers by the P. & O. s.s. "Malwa", which left Bombay for Marseilles and London:—
Mr. M. Abdula, Capt. T. G. Acherton, Mr. Atkins, Mr. W. Y. Anstis, Mr. G. H. Benson, Mr. G. T. Bong, Maj. U. V. Bourke, Mrs. Brooks, Lt. Col. W. T. Brooks, Mr. C. P. Buckell, Capt. M. L. Bulker, Mr. Calder, Capt. R. F. Craster, Mr. W. P. Daniels, Mr. E. M. Duggan, Major W. J. Dunn, Capt. J. P. Eccles-Holmes, Father Edmunds, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Elmslie, Mr. S. R. Engineer, Major E. Exham, D.S.O., O.B.E., Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Flowerdew, Mr. W. D. Ford, Mr. F. A. Ford, Capt. Rumble, Mr. Gerard, Mr. Goodyear, Mr. J. W. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. A. Green, Miss Hamilton, Mrs. W. H. Harrison, Mr. Herd, Mr. Hicks, Mr. A. E. Hobday, Mr. A. E. Hunter, Mr. J. C. Hard, Col. Rose Hutchison, Major St. John, Mr. Landsell, Mr. Mackay, Mr. J. M. Mackey, Major Marriott, Mr. Markar, Mrs. McCarthy, Capt. McCay, Mr. Mollison, Mrs. V. Murray, Mrs. A. H. Napier, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. A. Omar, Mr. G. Peddie, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Pennington, Mr. Petit, Mr. Powell, Mrs. C. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Renwick, Mr. G. M. Ross, Miss, J. H. Ross, Col. G. B. Scott, Mr. S. H. Seddon, Mrs. J. A. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Spier, Mr. C. Sykes, Mrs. W. S. Seward, Mr. H. W. Stokes, Mrs. Strudwick, Maj. Temple, Mr. and Mrs. H. Terrell, Mr. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Capt. O. F. M. Tudor, Mr. O. E. Ward, Mr. J. B. Widdons, Mr. Wilkins, Capt. R. G. Williams, Mrs. Willis and two children.

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

During the week under report, one hold of Purp de Natal Coal ex S. S. Cambrian Countess June shipment is sold at about 21/- sh. per ton c.i.f. Bombay, and a quantity of 500 tons Natal Group Coal ex S. S. Ville de Metz due about 11th instant is sold at 24 3/4 sh. per ton c.i.f. Bombay.
The market is lifeless, on account of the mill labour strike which is lingering on. During the week, there have been no fresh arrivals.
Steamers expected to arrive with Coal cargo.
10-6-28 S. S. Hakhe Maru Deshgarah Bengali Coal Andrew Yu'e and Co.
11-6-28 S. S. Ville de Metz Natal Group Coal Eastern Bunkers Ltd.
24-6-28 S. S. Cambrian Countess Burnside Natal Coal Choonial Girdharlal.
QUOTATIONS.
Quality C. I. F. Ex-Seas Darukhana. Natal Group Coal May shipment 25/6 sh. Rs. 18/12.
Burnside Natal Coal June shipment 21/- sh. Rs. 18/12.
Deshgarah Rs. 16/8 Rs. 18/4.
Seepore/Ponati Rs. 16/4 Rs. 18/.

MONSOON ACTIVE IN WEST COAST

BOMBAY'S FIRST SHOWER

ALL-INDIA RAINFALL REPORT

POONA, June 10.
The Arabian Sea monsoon remains active on the West Coast and the central parts of the country. It has weakened in the Deccan and the Punjab, but has extended into Gujarat. The Bay current remains active in Burma.
Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, Konkan and Malabar, and local in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Kumaon Hills, Rajputana, East Central India, West Berar, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad and Coorg. A few falls have occurred in Orissa, Bihar, United Provinces, the Punjab Hills, Baluchistan, Gujarat, Central Provinces West, and Madras Coast North.
Chief amounts are:—Fort Blair two inches, Diamond Island and Bharat one, Rangoon one and a half, Kyaukpui three, Akyab four, Tezpur half, Cherapunji five, Calcutta one, Barisal Di-najpur Hazratnagar and Purnea half each, Balasore three-quarters, Gorakpur and Roorkee quarter each, Chakratta and Dalhousie three quarters, Harna and Mount Abu half, Udaipur and Surat one, Ahmedabad, Amraoti and Indore, quarter, Nagpur, three quarters, Seoni, Bombay, Ratnagiri and Marmagao one and a half, Ahmednagar and Gulbarga half, Hanamkonda and Mercara three quarters, Cochin one and a half, and Trivandrum three.
Forecast:—Extension up the Ganga-tic plain.—A. P.

MONSOON AT LAST

BOMBAY ENJOYS THE FIRST SHOWER

When are the rains coming this year? This was the one query on the lips of Bombayites for the last several days. The weather had been so unbearably sultry in Bombay that the advent of monsoon was very eagerly expected by the people almost every day. Astrologers, all sorts of them, had, indeed, a busy time making all manner of forecasts about the outbreak of monsoon. One of these astrologers had hazarded a forecast that the 10th of June would be the opening of monsoon in Bombay. As a rule, Bombayites are the confirmed cynics as regards any astrological forecasts since these forecasts are so diverse, so fantastic and so often untrue. Whether they believed in forecasts or not their joy was none the less real when to their great satisfaction they found that the monsoon actually broke out in Bombay on the 10th June.
Bombay had had its first shower of rain on Sunday. The monsoon began to be vigorously active since early hours of Sunday morning. After one or two sweeping showers, it went on drizzling all through the pleasant morning. Skies were cloudy throughout the day and there were intermittent showers and sunshine during the afternoon. Little boys gambling in the streets and bathing in the first showers of rain presented a spectacle which, in spite of its being an annual feature, was very much soothing since it was an eloquent indication of the advent of monsoon.

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 9.
Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 9th June 1928 Colaba Point 0.02, Fort 0.03, J. J. Hospital 0.50.
Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 0.16, Fort 0.37, J. J. Hospital 0.51.
Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 0.23, Fort 0.18, J. J. Hospital 0.04.
Total for the corresponding period of 1926 Colaba Point 0.00, Fort 1.00, J. J. Hospital 0.00.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

RAIN IN BOMBAY DECCAN.

POONA, June 9.
The Arabian Sea monsoon has continued vigorous in the north Deccan and has extended temporarily into northwest India. The shallow depression at the head of the Bay has become unimportant but the Bay monsoon remains normally active in Burma, Assam and Bangla.
Forecast:—An increase of rain along the west coast of the Peninsula, and in the central parts of the country.
Burma.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Lower Burma, and local rain in Upper Burma; Mergui has had 1.0", Diamond Island 1.5", Tavoy 2.3", Akyab 2.4", Bhamo 1.8", Kyaukpui 3.1" and Tashin 0.8". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Maximum temperature was below normal in Upper Burma.
Northeast India, including Orissa.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in Assam and

Bangal, with a few falls in Bihar and Chota Nagpur; Gauhati has had 0.8", Cherapunji 4.5", Shaleng 1.0", Mymensing 1.5", Cox's Bazar 3.0", Chittagong 1.1", Japaiguri 0.9", Barisal 0.7", Saing Island 0.4", Begra 0.4", and Dinajpur 0.5". Skies are overcast in Assam and Bengal, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Maximum temperature was markedly below normal in Chota Nagpur, and lower than usual in Assam. Gaya recorded a maximum temperature of 100 deg. yesterday afternoon.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—There has been nearly general rain on the Kumaon hills, and local rain in the United Provinces, and Central India West, while a few falls have occurred in the Central Provinces; Lucknow has had 0.5", Maunpuri 0.4", Dohra Eon 1.9", Mussorie 1.5", Chakrata 1.5", Neenagh 0.9" and Kanak 1.0". Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is high power than usual in the Central India East and the Central Provinces East. Maximum temperature was markedly below normal in the United Provinces, and lower than usual in the Central India East, the minimum was below normal in the United Provinces West. The thermometer rose yesterday to 108 deg. at Chanda.

Northwest India.—Nearly general rain is reported from the Punjab hills, local rain from the Punjab Southwest, the North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana East and a few falls from the Punjab East and North; Khushab has had 0.7", Simla 1.1", Dalhousie 2.4", Lyalpur 2.1", Dara Ismail Khan 1.7", Aymer 0.3", and Udaipur 0.5". Skies are clear in Baluchistan, upper Sind and west Rajputana, and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is above normal in the Punjab and East Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in the Punjab, and above it in Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan; the minimum was lower than usual in the Punjab Southwest, the North-West Frontier Province and Rajputana East, and above normal in Kashmir and Baluchistan. The highest maximum temperature in the division was 113 deg. recorded at Dalbandin.

The Peninsula.—Rain has fallen nearly generally in the Konkan, Hyderabad and Malabar, locally in Coorg, and at a few stations in the Bombay Deccan; Marmagao has had 2.0", Karwar 1.6", Sholapur 3.9", Parbhani 0.7", Gulbarga 0.7", Nizamabad 1.3", Raichur 2.7", Hanamkonda 1.1", Mangalore 1.1", Calicut 1.7", Cochin 2.5", Trivandrum 2.4", Mercara 0.5", and Kodakanal 0.4". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is high in most of the Deccan. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal in Hyderabad South, and the maximum alone in the Madras Deccan. Masegon recorded the highest maximum temperature of 102 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Special report of heavy rainfall.—J. N. 8th Ponnagayun (Orakon) 5.9".

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 9th June 1928.
Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.595 inches (0.04 below normal).
Brometer corrected at 4 o.m. (previous day) 29.519 inches (0.03 below normal).
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +0.001 inch.
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.3 degrees.
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.2 degrees.
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.4 degrees (0.38 above normal).
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 81.3 degrees (2.2 degrees above normal).
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 76 p.c.
Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 66 p.c.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW.
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 213 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 25 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. the whole sky cloudy—107.
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.02 inches.
Total rainfall during the month 0.16 inches.
Total rainfall during year 0.17 inches.

BOMBAY WEATHER REPORT

ARABIAN SEA MONSOON WEAKENS.

BOMBAY, June 10.
The Arabian Sea monsoon has weakened in the Deccan and the Punjab, but continues active in Malabar; it has extended in the Konkan and the central parts of the country and into Gujarat. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, local in Coorg, Hyderabad, the Bombay Deccan, Berar, Central India West and Rajputana East, while a few falls have occurred in the Madras Coast North, the Central Provinces West, Gujarat and the United Provinces. There is moderate to heavy cloud except in Baluchistan, Sind, the Punjab and West Rajputana, where skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is more moist than usual in the Punjab, East Rajputana, the United Provinces, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad. Temperatures were below normal in the Madras Deccan,

Hyderabad, most of the United Provinces, the Punjab and Rajputana. Jacobabad recorded the highest maximum temperature of 107 deg. yesterday afternoon.
Forecast:—An increase in the Deccan. (Rainfall recorded at 8 hours).

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Mount Abu	0.51
Cawnpore	0.02
Jaipur	0.16
Surat	0.95
Ahmedabad	0.26
Bhavnagar	0.08
Indore	0.20
Amraoti	0.29
Saugor	0.08
Jubbulpore	0.07
Nagpur	0.80
Ratnagiri	1.50
Marmagao	1.71
Masegon	0.07
Ahmednagar	0.50
Sholapur	0.03
Bijapur	0.16
Belgaum	0.02
Aurangabad	0.05
Nizamabad	0.30
Mangalore	0.05
Calicut	0.63
Cochin	1.50
Trivandrum	2.32
Madras	0.04
Cuddapah	0.03
Bellary	0.01
Cocoanada	0.12
Colombo	0.69

Bombay:—
Local rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—
Colaba Observatory 1.33 inches.
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 1.69 inches.

St. George's Hospital 2.95 inches.
J. J. Hospital 0.68 inch.

Maximum temperature 94 deg. (5 deg. above normal).
Minimum temperature 76 deg. (3 deg. below normal).

20 YEARS OLD EDITOR.

PAPER TO REPRESENT "THE SPIRIT OF YOUTH"

New York.—One of the youngest men ever to produce a newspaper in New York, Richard Granville, twenty, president and publisher of "The Sunday Flash," combination tabloid-standard newspaper, which appeared recently in New York streets, is anxious to learn the public's opinion of his venture. His first greeting of newspapermen who interviewed him was "What do you think of it?" as he thrust into their hands a copy of the new publication.

The paper, the first page of which is of the standard type, is in tabloid form on the inside sheets, the type on the inside sheets running at right angles to that on page one. There are twelve pages in the first issue, with dramatic, sport, real estate, screen, straight news and feature pages conducted by the respective editors. Much of the reading matter consists of signed stories. It is sold in Greater New York and eastern New Jersey.

Supplementing the editorial, which occupied the entire left of the last page, Granville declared the paper aims to represent "the spirit of youth." New York Herald Tribune Edition.

A meeting of the citizens of Rajkot residing in Bombay and suburbs was held on Saturday the 9th instant at the firm of Seth Lakshmichand Padamsahi and Co., Kalbhadi Road, when it expressed its sorrow at the sad and premature demise of Kumar Shri Kishor Sinhji of Rajkot which took place in London, few days back, when many of the prominent citizens of Rajkot attended.

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Praised throughout the world as the leading distillers of Perfumes and Fine Soap Makers.

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Made by J. GROSSMITH & SON, LTD., LONDON.

AGENT IN INDIA—WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY
AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League: Bombay Gym. vs. G. I. P. Rly. Co. 5-45 p.m.
Mass meeting of Railwaymen, Matunga, 5-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 12.

BARDOLI DAY.

Public meeting, C. J. Hall, 4 p.m. and procession from the C. J. Hall to Cowpatty.
Public meeting: Speeches on "Bardoli Satyagraha," at Versova Road, Audhuri, 8-45 p.m.
Result of B.A. Examination, University Hall, 3 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Clan Line s.s. "Mackellar" left Liverpool on the evening of the 8th instant.

BHANDUP RESIDENTS' ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting of the residents of Bhandup was held lately under the presidency of Mr. Jivraj Nensay to pass last year's report and audited accounts of the Association as well as of the national Gujarati Schools, when some resolutions were unanimously passed.

DEATH DUE TO SELF-ADMINISTERED
POISON.

At an adjourned inquest held on Sunday morning over the body of Vishnu Rama More who died at the J. J. Hospital a few days back, the Coroner's jury, after hearing evidence, returned a verdict of death due to self-administered poison which could not be detected.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANYA FRONT RANK INDIAN LIFE
COMPANY

We have been favoured with a copy of the report of the fourth actuarial valuation in regard to the position of the above company made by that well-known actuary Mr. Marathe.

The report is for the period ending 31st December 1926.

The Directors, shareholders, management and the policyholders of the Western India Life deserve to be congratulated on the excellent position of the company. To use the words of the actuary "the results of the valuation continue to be increasingly satisfactory enabling you to come into the foremost rank of Life Insurance Companies in India."

The total surplus disclosed at the valuation came to Rs. 3,25,328/- This has been disposed of as follows:-

Dividend to shareholders	Rs. 9,927
Reserve Fund	Rs. 105,133
Bonus to Policyholders	Rs. 1,50,386
Additional dividend to shareholders	Rs. 9,927
Carry forward to credit of policyholders	Rs. 11,099

The total Life Assurance Fund at the end of 1926 was Rs. 10,64,992/-

The surplus of Rs. 3,25,328/- revealed at the last valuation bears to the Life Assurance Fund a proportion of 32 per cent and the company claims that this exceeds similar proportion of any other company borne at the time of its latest valuation.

This surplus has enabled the directors to distribute to participating policyholders a bonus at the rate of Rs. 18/- per 1,000 per annum for endowment policies and Rs. 22/8/- for whole life policies.

The shareholders have not been forgotten and they have been enabled to share an additional dividend as bonus at the rate of 5 per cent on the paid-up capital.

That the financial position of the company is not merely sound but is also thoroughly strong can be gathered from the fact that there are still undivided surplus amounting to Rs. 3,42,170/- in the shape of Reserve Fund etc. as follows:-

Reserve Fund	Rs. 1,47,698
Investment Reserve	Rs. 28,370
Dividend Equalisation Fund	Rs. 16,751
Building Depreciation Fund	Rs. 3,377
Carry Forward	Rs. 43,834
Cost of investments over market value	Rs. 1,12,288

Altogether the Western India is growing into a strong, virile, and go-ahead life insurance company in India.

CUT ME OUT

And send me, with your name and address, to Health Home, (D.11), Santa, Bengal, and you will receive free under plain cover a medical leaflet. It tells you how to regain lost vigour and manhood by a rational Home Treatment.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE
COMPANY, LTD.2 PER CENT DIVIDEND
RECOMMENDED

The following are extracts from the annual Report of the Bombay Telephone Company, Ltd., for the year 1927.

The net profit for the year after payment of the Debenture Stock Interest amounted to Rs. 11,16,260 12 0

To this has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous year Rs. 1,966 11 3 Making a total of Rs. 11,18,227 7 3

Out of which the Directors have made the following appropriations:-

To Depreciation	Fund Rs. 7,00,357 0 0
To Magneto Plant	Depreciation Fund Rs. 76,166 0 0
Bonus to Linemen and Coolies	Rs. 6,400 4 0
Underwriting Commission written off	Rs. 1,00,000 0 0
	Rs. 8,82,923 4 0

Leaving a balance of Rs. 2,35,304 3 3

Effect has been given to these appropriations in the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Appropriation Account sent herewith.

Out of the balance remaining the Directors recommend a dividend of 2 per cent. free of income tax.

The dividend, if declared, will be paid by warrant posted to shareholders on the 21st day of July next, to members of the Company in respect of shares standing in their names on the 21st day of June 1928.

The Directors are pleased to report an improvement in the rate of net increase in the number of lines during the year, 1927, 1,529 new Exchange Lines were connected and 979 were given up, the net increase during year amounting to 547 Exchange Lines as compared with 182 in the previous year.

The following lines were working on the 31st December 1927:-

Bombay	Karachi	Ahmedabad	Tombay
Exchange Lines	7,347	1,032	446
Private Lines	421	9	10
External Extensions	553	47	34
Internal Extensions	2,019	398	29
	2,386		

The Directors regret to report that the Government of India have decided for the present that the proposal for the introduction of the Message Rate System of Charges is to be held in abeyance.

A NEW SCHEME.

A scheme will shortly be submitted to Debenture Stockholders for approval by which the rate of interest from 1931 will be reduced from 8-1/2 per cent. to 6-1/2 per cent. and the date for the redemption of all stock not previously redeemed will be extended from 1937 to 1947, maintaining the existing option to the Debenture Stockholders of exchanging stock for ordinary shares up to the 30th June 1930 and with an option to the Company to redeem from 1937 onwards at par in amounts not less than Rs. 2,000/- at a time. This arrangement which is mutually beneficial to shareholders and Debenture Stockholders it is hoped will be accepted. In the alternative the Directors are in position to ensure that the rate of interest from 1931 onwards will be at a rate not exceeding 6-1/2 per cent.

BELGAUM NOTES.

PREPARATIONS FOR MAHARASHTRA
SAHITYA SAMMELAN

BELGAUM, June 8.

A public meeting was held in the Kradhavan Hall, last Sunday evening to form a provisional working committee for arranging necessary preparations for the session of the next Maharashtra Sahitya Sammelan. The Hon. Mr. Belvi was in the chair. A strong committee with Mr. Belvi as chairman and Messrs. Ogale and Powar, pleaders, as secretaries, was unanimously elected.

The conductors of the Masur Ashram have been here for the last week. Yesterday evening under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Belvi a meeting was held to congratulate the Ashram on its zealous Shuddhi work. Disciples of the Ashram narrated the story of their activities in Goa and appealed for generous help.

The Union Gymkhana has sent in a sum of Rs. 141 towards the expenses of the Indian Hockey team, as first instalment.

BELGAUM SETKARI SANGH.

MOVE TO PROTECT AGRICULTURISTS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, June 7.

To protect the rights of agriculturists and to promote their general welfare, an association named "Belgaum Setkari Sangh" (for the Belgaum District) has been established last Tuesday in a meeting of prominent citizens presided over by Rao

HIGH COURT

DOUBLE BIGAMOUS
MARRIAGE

INTERESTING NULLITY PROCEEDINGS

Mr. Justice N. W. Kemp at the High Court commenced the hearing of an interesting case based upon a bigamous marriage by a woman who pleads that she believed her husband to be dead.

The husband Percy Palmerino filed this suit for a declaration that his marriage with the defendant, Aileen Stuart Durney, was null and void.

Palmerino met Aileen at a dance at Poona in 1921, and when she alleged that she was the widow of Patrick Durney who was said to have been killed in the war, he proposed to her and they were married. Thereafter, the couple lived at various places and a son was born to them. In 1924, their relations were strained and they separated, and on an application by the defendant, the Special First Class Magistrate of Poona passed an order against the plaintiff to pay Rs. 150 per month as alimony to the defendant.

FIRST HUSBAND ALIVE.

Last year, the plaintiff received information that the defendant's husband was still alive and living at Liverpool in England. The plaintiff thereupon moved the Bombay High Court for getting the Poona Magistrate's order for alimony annulled and for a declaration that his marriage with the defendant was null and void. The High Court referred the petition to go to the proper Court as regards marriage, but reduced the alimony from Rs. 150 to Rs. 100.

The plaintiff, thereupon filed the present suit to get the marriage set aside.

The defendant Aileen stated that she had shown to the plaintiff a letter and a memorial card received from her first husband's mother informing her that he was dead.

ANOTHER BIGAMY.

In evidence taken by Commission, pursuant to the High Court's order, it was found that Patrick Durney was still alive and that he had married one Susan in Liverpool, alleging that he had received a letter from the brother-in-law of Aileen (defendant) informing him that she had died of pneumonia. Subsequently Susan learnt that Aileen was not dead and she also had gone to Court.

When the case was taken up, His Lordship said that the only issue on which evidence would be allowed was whether either party knew at the time of marriage that Durney was not dead.

During the hearing, the defendant did not produce the letter which, she alleged, she had received from Durney's mother announcing his death. The plaintiff, on the other hand, relies on certain letters which, he says, he discovered in a trunk belonging to Aileen long after the marriage. These letters, according to him, were written to her by Patrick Durney since the time of her engagement to the plaintiff.

The case is proceeding. Mr. C. K. Daphary, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. F. B. Vateia, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla represented the defendant.

DERBY FILM THROUGH AIR.

PRINCESS XENIA'S NEW VENTURE

LONDON, June 10.

Aeroplane "Princess Xenia" piloted by Captain C. D. Barnard and Flying Officer E. H. Elliott with Duchess of Bedford as passenger and carrying large cargo including film of Derby started on a flight from Lympne aerodrome to India at 4-30 this morning.

"Princess Xenia" is the machine in which Captain McIntosh and Colonel Fitzmaurice attempted to cross the Atlantic last year and McIntosh and Bert Hinkler made a nonstop flight to P.O. and. The present flight is to be made in four hops, namely, Lympne to Sofia, Sofia to Aleppo, Aleppo to Bishra and Bishra to Karachi, and the object is to demonstrate the practicability of an eight-day flight to India and back. The cargo which weighs two-and-half tons is the first British air cargo to India. It consists particularly of food and cigarettes. The Derby film is intended for Karachi-Reuter.

Bahadur S. N. Angadi, M.L.C., and President District Local Board, Belgaum. The immediate programme of the Sangh is to prepare and educate public opinion in respect of Small Holdings Bill and Bombay Land Revenue Code Amendment Bill, with a view to get them defeated in the Legislative Council. A strong and representative working committee with Mr. D. V. Belvi, M.L.A., as president and Bhim Rao Potdar, Yeshwant Rao Ahada, president and Vice-President Belgaum Municipality and Shun Rao Desai, Editor, "Rashtraviv," as secretaries has been formed to carry out the object of the Association. Rao Bahadur Angadi and Mr. Chikodi the sitting members of the Council are amongst the members of the Working Committee.

MENACE TO
SWADESHIUNSCRUPULOUS METHODS OF
FOREIGN EXPORTERSINDIAN MERCHANDISE
MARKS ACT AMENDMENT

Replying to a letter addressed by the Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay (Revenue Department) on Mr. Neogy's Bill amending the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, the Marwari Chamber of Commerce, has addressed the following letter:-

The Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. K. C. Neogy has come not a day too soon. The unscrupulous methods of some foreign exporters who have been exporting foreign goods to India without any labels or trade marks thereon with a view to unfairly exploiting the increasing spirit of Swadeshi in the country, have been widely resented. Unfortunately the said foreign exporters have found it possible to do so, because of the fact that some Indian importers, to satisfy their petty, selfish interests have allied themselves with the foreign traders in betraying the cause of Indian industry. Consequently this state of affairs is impossible to mend without legislation. Under the circumstances the proposed Bill to amend the Indian Merchandise Marks Act has, subject to the following remarks, the full approval of my Board.

WANTED: GUARANTEE.

The Board appreciate the force of the point emphasised by Sir George Rainy in the Assembly in the course of his speech on the first reading of this Bill. They admit that there is bound to be some difficulty in enforcing application of a trade description, prescribed by the Governor-General in Council, by a retail dealer. At the same time the Board are of opinion that, without an executive provision guaranteeing that a particular kind of goods shall not go to a consumer except with a mark or description thereon showing clearly that such goods are of foreign make or the make of a particular country other than India, the object of the amendment in question will remain unfulfilled.

SUGGESTION.

I am, therefore, directed to suggest in the first place that the Government of India should compare the relevant clause of Mr. Neogy's Bill with the corresponding section or sections of the English Act passed in 1926 in order to ascertain how this difficulty was solved in England. Secondly the Board recommend that a new clause should be added to the Bill providing that in respect of goods declared by the Governor-General in Council to come under the operation of this law Indian Customs Authorities must insist on the Indian importer producing along with other documents of title a declaration obtained from the foreign exporter concerned stating that each unit of a lot of goods consigned contains a mark disclosing the identity of the country of its manufacture.

With these suggestions, which my Board trust will receive due consideration at the hands of Government my Board strongly support the Bill and hope the Government of India will identify themselves with the spirit of the Bill and co-operate with the Assembly in enacting this necessary reform in a suitable shape.

DODGE BROS AND CHRYSLER
CORPORATION

In connection with Reuter's telegram which was published in papers lately regarding the taking over of Messrs. Dodge Brothers concern by the Chrysler Corporation Messrs. Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency Ltd., have received the following telegram from Mr. E. G. Wilmer, the President of Messrs. Dodge Brothers, Inc.:-

"The respective boards of directors have approved plan for acquisition of Dodge by Chrysler. This plan does not contemplate any amalgamation of Dodge and Chrysler dealer organization or any disturbance of either of them as they are now constituted. Each company will continue to make its own line of product. Present passenger and truck lines of Dodge and Graham will be produced without interruption, and their future development will be strictly in accordance with the standards on which Dodge business has been built. Dodge factory and sales personnel will remain intact and function as a separate industry unit. The plan creates a motor enterprise of exceptional strength and equal promise to Dodge and Chrysler dealers alike. I believe that the dealers in both organizations have an extremely bright future ahead of them. You will best serve your interests by continued and aggressive solicitation of your own trade, and we in turn intend to do everything at our end to improve your position."

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1928.



While Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles and Viscount Lascelles were recently touring in Egypt, they visited Luxor, and there the Princess bought a white Egyptian donkey named "Simon." We are sure in the interests of British Imperial prestige, Her Royal Highness must have been asked after her return home to call her donkey by another name.

The majority of the pictures and paintings exhibited in the Royal Academy are practically nude. This shocks the conscience of a Puritan. But there is no cause to infer low moral tone from the exhibits. The artists have anticipated Mr. Churchill and are simply showing the simplest way of evading the button tax.

The sudden emergence of the "Country League" is as miraculous as the appearance of Nova Pictoris. According to a critic, the manifesto is a complete list of the present and probable Carpet Knights of India. Another critic remarks that the country League is "neither country nor League."

League, of course, it is. But how can "Townies" like Mr. Langford James, Sir Maneekji Dadabhai, Sir Victor Sassoon and Sir Dinshaw Wacha add to the "country" character of the League? I will suggest to the Maharaja of Burdwan to have the headquarters at Spen Valley.

According to the "Searchlight" of Patna many startling revelations regarding the League are yet to come. The "Who is Who" of some of the prominent signatories who are considered to be

men with considerable stake in the country, is really at stake.

Thus the "Searchlight":-
"The next higher in the list is the self-styled 'son-in-law of Sir Sultan Ahmad'—an absolutely mythical character, since Sir Sultan being daughterless is incapable of possessing so superfluous a commodity as a son-in-law."

The next is 'Raja Bahadur R. M. Das of Kanika, B.A., M.L.C.' This also seems to us to be a semi-mythical character, since the only one Raja Sahab of Kanika who is known to us is not a 'B.A.'—no, not even a 'failed' or 'plucked' one—nor are his initials 'R. M.'"

We are accustomed to "post-mortem" congratulations accorded to Sir John Simon. His letter of thanks had at times to be delivered to the dead letter office, since the alleged well-wisher no longer had a terrestrial existence. But for sheer bluff, the mythical signatories of the League are hard to beat.

It is understood the Pathans are to be removed from Bardoli. Presumably, they will be packed off to Bombay, where, the official certificate given to them of their "exemplary behaviour" should stand them in good stead.

They (the Pathans) ought to be considered now, the most respectable and competent persons in Bombay, having graduated in the Bardoli University.

What has Mr. Kelly to say to this? Will he condescend to publish the names of the Bardoli Pathans, if any of them grace the "Urbs prima in India" by their presence? By the bye I should like to know what the local milch-cattle stable-keepers think of the worthies. Will they engage their services, looking to the unique experience the Dadabhais and Lakshikans gained at Bardoli, or will the buffaloes, by mere animal instinct, run away from them?

"Yes, Tommy, what is it?"
"I have been awfully lucky, Mummy. We had races, for prizes we provided ourselves, and I won back your silver bowl."

BHAVNAGAR MAHARAJA'S
HOME-COMING

WARM WELCOME FROM MUSLIMS.

(From a Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, June 8.

At the time of the return of his Highness Maharaja Krishna Kumar Sinha Bahadur, the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, from England, where he was sent three years ago for education, representatives of the Anjum-e-Islam of Bhavnagar was also present amongst those assembled to receive His Highness at the Ballard pier in Bombay on the 7th inst and welcomed His Highness home.

Thus, having received His Highness first at the "Gate of India," another deputation of the Anjuman headed by the President, Mowli Abdul Hatiz Baakza, waited upon His Highness the next day at Botal Station where the train entered into Bhavnagar territory.

After leaving Botal several other deputations consisting of the members of the Anjuman and other Muslim subjects from Gadhda, Victor, Mahuva, Kunla, Lila, Umralla, and Sihore Mahals garlanded His Highness all along the route at Ningala, Dhola and Sihore Stations.

GARLANDED BY BHAVNAGRIS.

At the Bhavnagar Terminus Station His Highness was again garlanded by the President in the Durbar Room and finally in the evening when His Highness' procession passed by the Library of the Anjuman in the Amba Chowk His Highness' carriage halted for a few minutes opposite the Library where preparations on a grand scale were made by the Anjuman. A 'marquee' decorated with arches, flags, bunting and leaves was erected just in front of the Library of the Anjuman, and the Anjuman being a representative institution, Muslims of all the Jamats—Boras, Khojas, Memons, Kasbis, Arabs and others in large numbers, with a sprinkling of Hindu and Parsi brethren assembled there. When His Highness' carriage approached the 'marquee' a posse of armed Arabs chanted a welcome song.

His Highness was garlanded by the President of the Anjuman with a gold thread garland of exquisite art, followed by representatives of the Jamats, who were introduced by the President. The ceremony of garlanding being over His Highness' carriage slowly moved on amongst loud cheers. A brass band was also in attendance.

ADVENTUROUS STUDENTS

(From a Correspondent.)

ANAND, June 6.

Six students of Dadabhai Naorji High School conducted by the Charotar Education Society of Anand in Kaira District, started on a long tour on foot from Anand to "Mount Abu," a distance of 175 miles by rail, but over 220 miles by the circuitous route they took to see the hills. The ages of the boys vary from 13 to 18 years. Two of them carried lances in their hands and the others ordinary long staves. They were all in ordinary scout dress. They passed by Kathlal, Kapasvanj, Utkantheswar, Kedarswar, Prantji, Himatnagar, Idar, Khodbradma, Taranga Hill, Danta Hill, Ambaji Hill, Abu Road Station and Mount Abu. They left Anand on the 14th May and reached the top of Mount Abu on the 31st of May, thus covering a distance of about 250 miles, including small tours to sights on the way side in a period of 18 days, including 4 full days of rest on the way. Thus they walked 18 miles on an average per day. Such a long foot journey by young students, unaccompanied by a guide or a teacher is novel and is a source of inspiration to other boys. They enjoyed their three days' halt on Mount Abu and returned by rail on the 5th inst. all hale and healthy.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1928.

THE JAMSHEDPUR DEADLOCK.

The present situation in Jamshedpur is one which must cause distress and anxiety to all patriotic Indians, who are anxious to see the key industries of the country being developed on truly national lines. Apart from the textile industry, the steel industry at Jamshedpur is the pride of the country. Conceived by the genius of Jamshedji Tata, nourished by the devoted efforts of the House of Tatas, supported by a large body of rich and poor shareholders and protected by the Indian tax-payer, there is no industry in India that has better claim to be regarded as national than the Jamshedpur Iron and Steel Works. Anything that retards the healthy development of that industry becomes, therefore, the concern of the whole country. It is a national misfortune that this great industry should have been brought, for the time being, to a standstill, especially at a time when the increasing demand for its products makes even a day's stoppage a criminal folly. And it is a distressing thought that this misfortune is due to the attitude of the workers or rather of some misguided persons who have temporarily succeeded in inducing the overwhelming majority of workers to act against their own will and better judgment. We have never shared the views of those who think that the development of industries in India should be encouraged even if this development cannot be secured except by the sweating of the workers and the neglect of the latter's human needs. No truly national interests are served by the existence of an industry that can thrive only in these circumstances. But if there is any industry in the country which has greater claim than any other to existence and encouragement, not merely because it is financially and otherwise a good proposition for the country, but because those conducting it are constantly assiduous in satisfying the growing needs of the employees, it is the Tata Steel industry. The statement issued by the Directors of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, containing as it does a lucid and unvarnished account of the steps taken hitherto in the interests of the employees, will not only make this point clear but will also enable every dispassionate critic to envisage the situation at Jamshedpur in correct perspective.

The attitude of the Company from its earliest days towards labour and its provision of housing, education, welfare, water-supply, drainage, hospitals and other public services on a scale unequalled in India, the Directors point out with not unjustifiable pride, have met with the approval of public men of all shades of thought. And they proceed to substantiate this statement with facts and figures that must be a revelation to many. In the first place the Company commenced work with the 8-hour shift system in all producing departments at a time when the steel industry in all other countries was working 12-hour shifts. As regards wages, apart from the fact that they were in 1920 raised by amounts varying from 40 per cent. for the lower paid men to 20 per cent. for the higher grades, "concessions were given of leave on full pay, pension funds, provident funds, building loans at 3 per cent. interest and

rooms at entirely unremunerative levels." The wages were further raised according to the men's experience during a period when the wages of steel workers in every other country in the world were being reduced and when the industry was in such a depressed condition that the Company frequently had the greatest difficulty in finding the money required to pay the wages. The Tariff Board in their report said: "We consider the number of men employed to be abnormally high and in our estimates we must presume a substantial reduction." Despite this finding the Company has not attempted the reduction of, and does not intend to reduce, the labour cost per ton by reducing the wages, but aims at increasing the output per man. The Directors state: "Where it was found that more men were employed than were absolutely essential, it was decided that the superfluous men would not be discharged, but that as vacancies occurred, they would not be filled. This policy was costly and was adopted solely in the interests of the men; and the Company believed that it would be justified so long as normal production was obtained." This statement of policy does credit to them as wise and considerate employers. In the reorganisation about 90 per cent. of the men received increased wages, none were reduced and no men were discharged and the new were also given a bonus on production. About the most recent happenings the Directors state: "There have subsequently been strikes in several other departments—in some departments more than once. Those have been led by men who are in no way connected with the Company's service; they were opposed by the men's recognised body, the Labour Association. Increases of wages and the grant of departmental bonuses on production which had previously been under consideration were duly announced during this period. And in addition the Directors decided in April to give a general bonus amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs during the present year for distribution among the workmen earning less than Rs. 300 a month, if full production were obtained." It is a sad irony that the first great step forward taken by any employer in this country, namely, the introduction of the profit-sharing system by the Tatas, should have been synchronized by sporadic strikes and hartals involving great financial loss to the industry. It is obvious from the facts stated above that the attitude of the Directors towards the employees has been throughout one of great patience and consideration, not often shown by employers in this or other countries. The Labour Association and the majority of the workers, we have no doubt, have been averse to strikes and hartals, but in the present state of acute Labour discontent throughout the country it is possible for a few thoughtless persons to create strained relations even between the most conciliated workers and the best employers. It becomes, therefore, doubly the duty of Labour Unions and employers to be on their guard and see that their minor differences do not transform themselves into grave ones merely for lack of timely adjustment. The Directors of the Tata Company have by their record richly deserved the implicit trust of the employees. It is for the employees to place their trust in them and open negotiations with them through their Association which must assert itself more vigorously on the

side of right and fairplay than it has done so far. Though the Directors have taken a decision which could be disagreeable to none more than to themselves, they will not, they emphasise, "deviate from their policy of maintaining the best condition of labour in India." No better guarantee than this could be desired by any group of workers for securing their just rights and we feel confident that if the workers at Jamshedpur grasp the opportunity and respond to the spirit of this generous declaration they will have not only no reason to regret their decision but every assurance of having their condition and prospects bettered. In an establishment employing 30,000 men it is hardly possible that, despite the considerate policy of the Directors, there may not be some still labouring under a sense of grievance, thanks to the action of the men on the spot, and that in the case of some of the men in the lowest grade the repeated increases may not yet have remedied the handicap of the initial low wage. But the Directors have given ample proof that they are ready not only to consider every grievance of their employees carefully and sympathetically but also to remedy it in a generous spirit. The Directors in their statement say that they will continue to give the closest attention to the position at Jamshedpur. May we suggest to them to depute one or two of their colleagues immediately to Jamshedpur so that their presence on the spot may be availed of by the workers to take the necessary steps towards a settlement?

UNWANTED EUROPEAN PRINCIPAL

At a recent meeting of the D. J. Sind College Board an extraordinary resolution was moved by the Chairman, the Commissioner in Sind, and got passed by the Board. The resolution is to the effect that the Government of Bombay should be asked to contribute the full salary of a Principal on Rs. 1,500-100-2,000 for five years as the funds of the College are just sufficient for the existing staff, that a full grant of 25 per cent. towards the maintenance of the College should be made over and above the new Principal's salary, that Government should promise to include the salary of the Principal in five consecutive budgets commencing from the year 1929-30, and in the event of the grant being withdrawn by Government or rejected by the Council at any future date Government should make themselves responsible to compensate the new Principal for the termination of his services before the five years' period; and that Government should be requested to give a reply within three months. The tone of the resolution, the unduly high salary proposed to be given to the new Principal, the unusual guarantees asked for all show that there is much more behind the resolution than is apparent. Those who remember the circumstances in which Prof. Shahani resigned last year and the secret attempts made since to foist a European Principal on the college will have little hesitation in suspecting that one more attempt is being made to accommodate a European as Principal.

But the college is hardly in a position to pay for such a costly luxury, apart from the unsuitability in many respects of a European Principal in an Indian college. We understand from the "Sind Observer" that the college has just been able to stand on its own legs by raising tuition fees last year, by reducing the prevalent fund contribution by 50 per cent. and by drastic general retrenchment. We also learn that the acting Principal, Mr. Butani, has given every satisfaction to the students and their parents. It is extravagant to create a superfluous post at prohibitive cost to accommodate a European and it is unfair to throw the financial burden on the tax-payer. Government have threatened to reduce grants to high schools and colleges, to raise their fees and have even held up on the pretext of financial stringency many schemes of expansion of primary education even on a voluntary basis in Sind and other parts of the Presidency. Such a Government cannot with any decency throw away Rs. 20,000 a year on an unwanted European Principal.

WELL DESERVED TRIBUTE.

In including the name of Mr. Joshi in its revised list of the members of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office for the next three years, the Labour Conference at Geneva has paid him, and through him to India, a high honour. Mr. Joshi, who has by now a rich experience of international gatherings for promoting the welfare of workers in every part of the world, is sure to serve on this body with distinction. He has always made it a point to be accurately informed about the conditions of life, work and standard of wages of the Indian labouring classes for whom he speaks and his proposals for the alleviation and improvement of these conditions are marked with a robust, practical outlook. We heartily congratulate Mr. Joshi and we have no doubt the well-deserved tribute paid to him will encourage in their arduous work all those engaged in organising labour in India.

ATHEISM IN AMERICA AND ITS CAUSES.

AMERICAN YOUTH'S SCEPTICAL ATTITUDE.

(BY T. H. K. HEZMIE.)

NEW YORK, May 8.

Among the byproducts of industrialism in Europe and America, perhaps nothing has as much intrinsic importance and consequence as the changes of outlook that have taken place in the minds and hearts of the peoples of these industrial communities. And of those changes none has been quite as disconcerting to the believer in the old God as the rapid, almost shockingly swift, advance scepticism and atheism is making among the old and the young of the present generation.

DESERTED CHURCH PEWS.

Thousands upon thousands have deserted the church pews which they weekly occupied with the regularity of the recurrence of Sundays; and hundreds of thousands regard a Sunday sermon as little more than the old fashioned custom which may without damage to their feelings and pursuits of happiness be allowed to continue as long as the old folks are still alive. Other millions are more definitely out of the flock that Christ's successors once tended with such solitude. And these millions live their lives entirely free from the need of even lip-service to the once mighty Jehovah of their ancestors. They do not only not confirm their faith in the Lord of Heavens, but actually go about freely libelling his name and sacred teachings. The more the Churches try to to recapitulate these apostates by various makeshifts and compromise the more violent does the temper of the rebels become. And thus, heresy, irreverence and sacrilege keep pace in the midst of cries of Hallelujah, and Glory-Be. "Banish God from the Heavens", "Religion is the opiate of the people", and "Damn religion."

WESTERN INDUSTRIAL CIVILIZATION.

True these slogans come mostly from the radically inclined ones, but have not yet seen any one of the millions of so-called "Christian peo-

ples" either actively oppose or suppress such outspoken and militant hostility against the Christian faith, although these same people burnt as witches innocent human beings when suspicious of their influence. What change has taken place in the religious and social outlook of these communities and what are the causes which prevent the suppression or arrest of these heretical and antagonistic movements against the kingdom of God is ever a subject of extreme interest to the student of religion and sociology. The latter day development of atheism in America offers fragments of information which serves as light on this rather obscure problem. The causes of discontent and rebellion against the Christian faith are rooted, it seems, in the economic and moral fabric of the Industrial Civilization of the West. A few instances will suffice to strengthen this view.

HORRORS OF AMERICAN POVERTY.

Under the caption "Is God Unemployed?" Arbitrator, a New York monthly publication of social and economic radicalism of the honest sort, discusses in strong but feeling and truthful manner the bad, daily growing worse, condition of the Unemployed and Poor in this country. Its indictment of the Believers is based on facts and no amount of sophistry can alter those facts or explain them away. The conclusion is unavoidable that something terribly irreligious has entered into the minds and the hearts of the worshippers of God, which lets them create or tolerate the conditions complained of. The obvious inference seems to be that the Church and Money have joined forces, God and Mammon are being confused, religion is lining up with slaves of gold and God has been forsaken for gains in the Church Organizations and Church funds. Following excerpts from the article in the Arbitrator will be of salutary interest to many and will serve to expose the hollowiness of the pretensions of Christian Missionaries retail before the Ori-

(Continued on page 9.)

THE ISSUE AT BARDOLI.

THE RYOTS' POINT OF VIEW

(BY S. G. WARTY.)

"Reason is fatigued, experience has given judgment, but obstinacy is not yet conquered." Such would be the verdict on the Bombay Government's conduct at Bardoli, of every right-minded man in India. The elected members of the Legislative Council from the Gujarat division have all resigned in protest. Even Mr. V. J. Patel, the President of the Assembly, could not contain himself and in spite of the highly responsible position that he holds and of the praise-worthy traditions of impartial conduct which he himself has established, has come out with a monthly donation of Rs. 1,000 in aid of the great struggle. "It is not what a lawyer tells me, I may do; but what humanity reason, and justice tell me I ought to do."

What is more than this, even the Bombay Presidency Association, a body that always manages to keep its head cool, showed its attitude towards Bardoli unmistakably, by passing two resolutions at my suggestion, first in March requesting Government to give immediate effect to the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee of 1919 to make the enhancement of land revenue assessment depend on the sanction of the Legislature, and next in April holding Government mainly responsible for the situation at Bardoli and asking them to postpone recovery of the enhanced assessment until the Legislature gave specific sanction for the same.

THE REAL ISSUE.

Why has there been such unanimity of opinion throughout the land? I write here wholly from the ryot's point of view (I am a ryot myself) without being influenced by any so-called political considerations. Government and the Anglo-Indian Press have begun to represent that the point at issue in the struggle is whether Government should tolerate such civil disobedience and non-payment of assessment and whether by yielding to the people's wishes in such circumstances they would not be establishing a bad precedent. They further state that it is the politicians that have stirred up the mischief and misled the ryots, and that those politicians are actuated not by any love for the ryot but by hatred of the Government. It has become a habit with the British Government of India to misrepresent matters in this fashion when

ever they carry on a campaign against the ryot.

To the ryot, the issue is plain and simple. It is to know how long Government will continue arbitrarily to enhance the land revenue assessment and recover the same without the specific approval of the Legislative Council. The recommendation was made more than eight years ago, by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, to make the enhancement of assessment rest on the sanction of the Legislature as a protection to the ryot against the arbitrariness of Government. But the Bombay Government, in spite of repeated warnings, have not given effect to the recommendation, but still continue arbitrarily to enhance and recover the assessment. The situation has become intolerable and matters have naturally come to a head. Occasions, therefore, are being sought throughout the Presidency to convince Government that their arbitrary conduct in land revenue assessment will no more be tolerated. It is the most reasonable move on the part of the ryot, and there is very little politics in it.

If non-payment of the enhanced assessment is the method employed, it is only because every other method of getting redress has failed. Also, if politicians are most forward in the struggle, and if ryots are mobilising under them, it is because the ryots have realised that in this hour of supreme crisis when Government appear determined to ignore the ryots' rights, the politicians alone can actively assist them to establish the principle in practice, that the enhancement of land revenue assessment should no longer rest on the arbitrary will of Government. This is the real issue at Bardoli, the question of questions with all the ryots in the Presidency. Compared with this, the question whether the enhanced assessment is based on right grounds or not, is a minor question.

A SUGGESTED SOLUTION.

In these circumstances, to bring peace to the mind both of the Government and of the ryot, I, as a ryot myself and a worker in their cause for more than twelve years past, would venture to make the following suggestion. It is for Government to make the first move. Let them realize clearly that what the ryots of the Presidency

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day.

Significant Move.

While Afghanistan, as a result of the European tour of His Majesty King Amanullah, has been able to conclude commercial treaties with Western Powers, with Egypt it has agreed to form a Treaty of Friendship. This Treaty is to be followed by economic and commercial agreements "at an opportune moment." The significant fact is that both these Eastern countries lost no time in emphasising that a common tie, the tie of amity amongst Oriental nations, binds them together. The Treaty which consists of only four articles says that "permanent friendship will govern the relations of the two Kingdoms and their citizens." The declaration should prove a powerful stimulant to the efforts, which independent Oriental nations alone can primarily make to secure a cordial understanding amongst all Asiatic peoples. Egypt, they will be glad to note, has already, as a midway house between the West and the East and rich in Eastern tradition, held out the hand of friendship to them through the cordial gesture towards Afghanistan.

Their Little Propaganda.

Excepting the Chairman, Sir John Simon, who has probably learnt the wisdom of silence after having contented himself immediately after his return to England with the safe assertion, "I am not dissatisfied," the members of the Statutory Commission are busy retailing to their constituencies their recent Indian "experiences" and impressing upon them the need Britain has of India. Lord Strathcona addressed the North Cumberland Women's Association some time ago and told the flapper voters of the next election that he had travelled six or seven thousand miles in two months in India. Major Cadogan addressing some week back his constituents at Finchley also told them that he had travelled six thousand miles recently in India. And these great minds not only had the same thoughts about the vast Indian railway distances, they were united in doing a little propaganda for the Commission. They were stories, mere stories, Major Cadogan told his audience, about that boycott of which the British Press had made some mention. Lord Strathcona, however, admitted that the Commission had met with opposition from "certain sections" in India, and that "it would be a mistake to deny or disregard this."

Belittling The Boycott.

Major Cadogan is a better propagandist evidently than his lordship. In his futile attempt to belittle the boycott he characterised the opposition to the Commission as "very vocal" and added that it did not come "from a particularly large or particularly representative section of the Indian people." Major Cadogan did not care to inform his audience that every political party in India had boycotted the Commission, or that this united front of the boycott was stiffening instead of weakening. On the contrary, he gave his audience a misleading account of the "reception" the Commission had in India. He talked of the "very great co-operation from representative leaders in Delhi and in the provinces." He may misrepresent the facts as much he likes, but British officialdom in India and he and his colleagues know what value to accord to the "co-operation" from mushroom organisations brought into being because of official promptings. Mr. Hartshorn and Viscount Burren have been wisely silent about the "reception" the Commission had in India. The newspaper magnate talked about India as a market for British goods, the Labour nominee on the Commission told his constituents in one of his speeches that the working classes in India were not opposed to the Commission! But a man who called Tatas the worst employers in the world is, of course, capable of retailing any absurdity.

Shrouded In Secrecy.

The reason why the two Ministers in the United Provinces Dyarchy resigned all of a sudden still remains shrouded in secrecy. A laconic announcement from Naini Tal that the Governor of the United Provinces has accepted the resignations declares to the whole world the effect, but the cause is to be explained later. The information available to the Naini Tal correspondent of the "Leader" and the various rumours current recently in political circles in the Provinces confirm the public suspicion that Rai Rajeshwar Balli and his colleague have been obliged to resign because of their grave offence, in bureaucratic eyes, of conforming to the wishes of the U. P. Legislature in boycotting the Simon Commission. The men in the Dyarchy who are not amenable to official caprice have no place in it. As the "Leader" pertinently observes: "It is indeed a curious constitution under which a Minister who has defied the view of the elected majority on a question of vital importance remains absolutely safe in his position, while the Ministers who respected this view are to be turned out for acting as popular Ministers responsible to the legislature ought to." This is how the Fraud of Dyarchy operates.

VANGUARD OF ARMY OF LIBERATION.

THOSE BRAVE PEASANTS OF BARDOLI

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S APPEAL.

BOMBAY'S DUTY TOMORROW

DELHI, June 9.

Dr. Ansari has sent the following telegram to all secretaries of Provincial Congress Committees: "On Mahatma's special recommendation I request you in spite of the shortness of time to organise in your province Bardoli day on 12th June by holding public meetings demonstrations and collection of funds."

He has issued the following appeal to the public in connection with Bardoli Day: "I appeal to the sense of justice and patriotism of all my countrymen to whatever race or religion they may belong and to whatever school of politics they may owe allegiance to come forward and render all possible help in the celebration of Bardoli Day on 12th June. I hope mass demonstrations will be made in every locality suitable to local conditions and funds will be collected to help the brave people of Bardoli and the valiant band of workers under Vallabhbhai Patel who are carrying on Satyagraha in the perfect spirit of non-violence under most provoking and at times distressing conditions. The people of Bardoli are not fighting against the unjust enhancement of local land revenue but are demonstrating for the whole world that they are fighting for a just cause. They are therefore the vanguard of the army of liberation of our enslaved country from perpetual servitude."—A. P.

BARDOLI DAY OBSERVANCE

MEETING AND PROCESSION

The Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has passed the following resolutions at its meeting held on Sun.

FORCES OF GEN. PAO MADE PRISONERS.

PROTEST TO NANKING

LONDON, June 10.

Peking.—The forces of General Pao-yu Lin which were retained in Peking with the consent of the Nationalist Government to assist the police in maintaining order were intercepted at Tungchow when they were proceeding North from Peking by Feng-yuh-Siang's troops and were driven back to Peking where they were disarmed and made prisoners. The diplomatic body vainly interceded with Feng's local commanders, and has now made a strong protest to Nanking against the breach of faith on the part of the Southerners. But as C. T. Wang, the new Nationalist Foreign Minister, is strongly anti-foreign, the protest is likely to receive scant courtesy. Moreover, Feng-yuh-siang is now the dominating figure in China in view of the resignation of Chiang-kai-Shek who has been disheartened by the intrigues and struggle for power among the Southern leaders.—Reuter.

Resolved that this Committee do observe Tuesday (the 12th inst.) as the "Bardoli Day" and that a procession starting from Mumbai at 7-30 in the morning, and going via Bhuleswar, Thakurdwar, Gungam, Lamington Road, Grant Road, Null Bazaar, Bhendi Bazaar, Mandvi, Mungaldas Market and terminating at Princess Street be organised, that Mr. V. A. Desai be in charge as leader of the procession assisted by Mr. K. B. Sanzgiri and volunteers.

Resolved further that under the auspices of this Committee and other associations who have desired to join a public meeting be convened on Chhatrapati sands at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.). Among the speakers will be Messrs. Jannaldas M. Mehta, Balubhai T. Desai, Dr. N. D. Savarkar, K. F. Nari-man, K. P. Khadilkar, Maulana Shaikat Ali, Lajji Ponde, M. N. Talade and other (In case it is raining the meeting will be held at the Marwari Vidyalya Hall instead of at Chhatrapati sands.)

CALL TO VOLUNTEERS.

Volunteers of all National Corps are requested to attend near Mumbai Post Office at 6-30 a.m. (S.T.) on the 12th inst. (Tuesday) to manage the procession advertised for the "Bardoli Day." They will also please attend at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Chhatrapati sands to manage the public meeting to be held the same evening.

Messrs. V. A. Desai and K. B. Sanzgiri will be in charge.

DUTY OF BOMBAY'S EVES

JOIN MEETING AND PROCESSION AND COLLECT FUNDS

Miss Shirin S. Davar, Jt. Hon. Secy., Bombay Youth League Bardoli Satyagraha Propaganda Committee has issued the following Appeal to the Women of Bombay:—

WOMEN OF BOMBAY!

Have you heard of Bardoli? Do you know what is happening there, at present? Bardoli has entered upon a heroic struggle for the Manhood and Womanhood of India. Your sisters in Bardoli are bravely standing by their husbands, and brothers, and sons, in fighting the Pathan Raj established there.

WOMEN OF BOMBAY!

Your sisters in Bardoli are passing sleepless days and nights watching their humble property and to save it from lawless depredations of the Government waiting there to pounce upon it under the camouflage of "confiscation." Your sisters in Bardoli are undergoing humiliation by the outrageous conduct of Pathan hoodlums hired by Government.

WOMEN OF BOMBAY!

What are you going to do for your sisters in Bardoli? Bardoli and Victory will be synonymous. For Bardoli has Faith in God and Her Cause. But, you will have no share in Bardoli's Hour of Glory if you do not contribute towards her victory.

WOMEN OF BOMBAY!

Will you sit with folded hands and do nothing or

WILL YOU DO YOUR MITE?

- (1) Join to-morrow's meeting in thousands.
- (2) Join the Mammoth Procession.
- (3) Collect Funds from every home.
- (4) If you personally cannot do anything, exhort your husband, brother, son, or daughter to do his or her bit.

WOMEN OF BOMBAY!

Don't forget Bardoli, or History will not forgive you!

JOIN IN THE SACRED CONGREGATION.

FERVENT APPEAL TO BOMBAY'S WOMANHOOD.

Miss Shirin Davar in a further appeal to the women of Bombay, says:—"Dear Sisters,—On the eve of the monster procession which our Committee has organised for to-morrow ('Bardoli Day'), may I take this opportunity of appealing to you to join us in the sacred congregation that we have arranged so that the women of Bombay may have an opportunity of telling their sisters in Bardoli that they are solidly with them in their great spiritual struggle which they have been carrying on so admirably for the past three months?"

It is hardly necessary for me to remind you of our duty towards the women of Bardoli in their present struggle. You are, I am sure, all aware how magnificently these village women are making history for India. It is difficult for me to enumerate here the various acts of heroism which they have been performing in Bardoli under the able leadership of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel.

Ancient Indian history gives many instances of the sacrifices and the heroic deeds of the women of those days in times of crisis. And to-day what is happening in Bardoli? The noble village women are repeating the old history. Their present sacrifices and heroic deeds are unparalleled. The true Indian womanhood is to be seen to-day in Bardoli and not in cities like Bombay and Calcutta.

ROLL OF HONOUR.

In 120 villages of Bardoli, you will not find a single woman to-day who is not starving, who is not pledged to stand by Vallabhbhai and who is not even prepared to face jail. In the village of Wankar a woman aged 20, the wife of Mansukhlal who has been sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment has become more cheerful than before. She is one of the most active Satyagraha workers.

In Sarbhon, the Japti officer, on one occasion, made a raid for japti on one of the Ranchoji aged 72 years. Inside the house were Ranchoji, and (Continued on Next Page).

UNVEILING OF SHIVAJI STATUE

PREPARATIONS IN FULL SWING

FALSE RUMOURS CONTRADICTED

POONA, June 9.

Preparations for the unveiling of the equestrian statue in connection with the All India Shivaji Memorial by Sir Leslie Wilson at Poona are in full swing. A special pandal has been erected on the Shivaji Memorial grounds to accommodate about 3,000 guests, and seating arrangements for 2,000 more will also be made outside the pandal.

With regard to certain rumours that the unveiling may be postponed 'sine die', Mr. B. B. Lathe, Assistant Secretary of the Memorial Committee, who has come here to look after the arrangements, contradicted the rumours and stated that it has been definitely settled that the ceremony should take place on June 16 as already announced. The statue is expected here on the 10th from Bombay.

His Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, the President and Sir Ragunath Rao Subnis, Secretary to the Memorial Committee are expected here soon. Deccan Chiefs and representatives of Dhar, Indore, and Baroda States are expected to attend the ceremony.—A. P.

UNSUCCESSFUL FLIGHT IN FIGHTING SEA PLANE

COLOMBO, June 8.

Lt. Carn Duff left Colombo harbour at 10 this morning in a 360 horse power single seater fighting seaplane on a two and a half hours endurance flight. Great anxiety was caused by his non-return till 4 p.m., but later the commander of the "Enterprise" received a telegram from

DR. TAGORE POSTPONES VISIT TO EUROPE

RETURNING TO INDIA

It is learnt that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore has postponed his visit to Europe to next year, and that he is returning to India to-morrow by the overland route. He expects to be at Santiniketan by the end of the month.—A. P.

The airman stating that the plane crashed inland and that the machine was damaged but the pilot escaped with slight injuries to his face while a number of his teeth were also broken. Torrential rains were experienced at noon at the time the airman was expected to return to the harbour.—A. P.

CENTRAL INDIAN STATES SUBJECTS CONFERENCE POSTPONED

CAWNPORE, June 9.

The Secretary, Reception Committee, Central Indian States Subjects Conference, wires that his committee has decided to postpone the Conference till after the meeting of the U. P. Provincial Political Conference.

The date originally fixed was June 8.—A. P.

"FORGET AND FORGIVE"

MILL STRIKE SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT?

JOINT CONFERENCE TURNS THE TIDE

LABOUR REPRESENTATIVES GRATIFICATION

The heavy rain on Sunday morning forced the mill strikers to change their venue from Nagoo Sayaji Wadi to the Damodar Thackersey Hall. They celebrated Sunday as the "Day of Success." The leaders said they scored success over police as both the complainants in the case against Comrade Dange have withdrawn their complaints stating before Magistrates that they did not wish to prosecute Dange and others. Krishna Raghu who a face was blackened made such a statement to put on file before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur on Saturday while Dukhi Padarath, the Bhaya, filed his statement before Mr. P.

L. Thakkar at the Mazagaon Police Court. Then Yeshwant Sawant, a Supervisor in the Tata mill, who was charged before Messrs. Navalkar and Jayle, Hon. Magistrates at Dadar Police court, was also discharged for want of satisfactory evidence. The third success, they said, was over the m.f. owners who in their Conference on Saturday were all politeness to the representatives of the strikers. They were therefore jubilant over their several successes. Mr. Alue who presided said: "This is the first time after the strike (Continued on next page).

OIL FIELDS IN VENEZUELA

JOINT PLAN FOR EXPLOITATION

ROYAL DUTCH SHELL'S NEW MOVE.

LONDON, June 9.

New York.—Newspapers report that the Royal Dutch Shell interests and Carib Syndicate have agreed to form a company to exploit the rich oil fields in Colon region in Venezuela, and to issue ten million dollars debentures to finance the construction of the pipe line between Colon and Lake Maracaibo.—Reuter's Special.

WIRELESS FROM 'ITALIA'

DIRECTIONS FOR LOCATION

LONDON, June 9.

Kings Bay.—"Citta Di Milani" has received a wireless from "Italia" defining its position as 80 degrees fifteen North and 22 degrees East.—Reuter.

PLIGHT OF 'ITALIA.'

RESCUE WORK HAMPERED.

London, June 10.

Kings Bay, Spitzbergen.—The steam sealer "Braganza" which is on its way to rescue the airship "Italia" has encountered thick ice in Mesel Bay. Sealer Hobby is half degree north of "Braganza's" position. It is hoped that the strong wind which is blowing will force the floating icepack in favourable direction. Hobby has advised Captain Lar-

IN THE GRIP OF STARVATION

APPEAL FOR WORKERS' RELIEF

RECRUITS TO ARMY OF DESTITUTES

WILL BOMBAY RISE TO THE OCCASION?

The following appeal has been issued under the joint signatures of Messrs. N. M. Joshi, M. L. A., S. H. Jhabvala, F. J. Ginwala, M. L. C., A. A. Alwe, R. S. Asawale, M. L. C. and Mohamad Umar Rajab:—

Since the mill-workers in Bombay went on a general strike, some of them have left for their native villages; but there are still thousands of them in Bombay, most of them having nothing to fall back upon in their native villages or having become permanent residents of Bombay. The majority of these persons consist of such as got very low wages while they were employed and thus were unable to lay by for a rainy day.

FACED WITH DESTITUTION.

It is nearly two months since the mill-workers' general strike took place and the pinch of starvation is being felt by an increasing number of mill-workers' families. The strikers have presented their demands to the mill-owners, but the stages preliminary to the actual negotiations for settlement of the dispute between the representatives of both the parties took an inordinately long time and it is difficult to forget that at this stage when the dispute will end and the mills re-open the grain-dealers have now begun to withhold credit to the mill-workers owing to the uncertainty of the length of time that may elapse before an agreement is reached between the workers and their employers.

Each day that passes is adding hundreds of families to the army of destitutes.

PLIGHT OF THE WORKERS.

As compared with the number of persons in need of relief the amount of money available at present for the relief of the strikers and their families is extremely small. It will not suffice even for a week for distributing relief in the most frugal manner, if all the mill-workers in the grip of starvation are to be fed.

Remember that the mill-workers, especially those of the better paid class are reluctant to accept relief unless they find no alternative to utter starvation. Inquiries for relief are now being made even from this quarter. The straits to which the men who lived from hand to mouth when they were employed and their women and children have been reduced after eight weeks of unemployment may be before imagined than described.

THEIR PLACE IN CITY'S LIFE.

Whatever may be the merits of the dispute, it is an undeniable fact that the mill-workers form a valuable asset in the economics of this city and that the future of the industry and the city alike depends on the well-being of this important section of the population. Moreover, it should not be forgotten that the women and children who have to suffer from starvation cannot be considered to be a party to this dispute.

Primarily this is a humanitarian question. Especially let the citizens of Bombay remember the helpless kiddies that have to go without nourishment and try to save them.

CITIZENS, RISE TO THE OCCASION.

Some two years ago during the Coal Strike in Great Britain, a fund for the relief of the miners' families was opened and the Royal Family, through the Prince of Wales, showed their sympathy for the suffering workers by contributing to that fund. And in Bombay also, about three years back, when the mill-workers' last strike prolonged, and in consequence of it there were wide-spread privation and misery among the strikers' families, Lady Wilson took the lead in organizing relief for women and children. Now again the same state of things confronts the citizens and we earnestly hope they will rise to the occasion.

Big and small amounts will be gratefully received and those who wish to have their contributions earmarked for the relief of the women and children only will have their wishes respected. All contributions should be sent to the Joint Hon. Secretaries, Joint Mill Strike Committee, Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parsi or c/o Servants of India Society, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

INDIFFERENCE TOWARDS LABOUR

DEWAN CHAMANLAL'S ALLEGATION AGAINST GOVT.

LONDON, June 10.

Geneva.—At the Labour Conference,

Mr. Narottam Morarjee congratulated the Labour Office on the opening of a branch office in Delhi. He advocated that literature issued from that office should also be in local vernaculars. In regard to the ratification of Conventions, India followed a forward policy. Employers in India were faithfully co-operating with the workers' organisations in carrying out provisions of the hours Convention and were ready to co-operate in improving the conditions of the working classes. He urged the spread of education among the masses.

Dewan Chaman Lal regretted that Russia, America, Persia, Turkey and China had remained outside the Labour Organisation. He hoped at the next conference, to see representatives of coloured workers. He appreciated the efforts of Sir A. C. Chatterjee to improve the situation with regard to the conditions of workers in Indian States. He asserted that the Hours Convention was not properly carried out, and factory inspection in India was inadequate. He criticised the attitude of the Government of India in regard to unemployment, and alluded to the astounding infant mortality notably in Bombay.

Sir A. C. Chatterjee replying, denied Dewan Chaman Lal's allegations regarding the attitude of the Government of India towards labour conditions. He affirmed that the Government had carried out all obligations in respect of Hours Convention. He pointed out that Dewan Chaman Lal's figures of infant mortality were a decade old. Sir A. C. Chatterjee

U. P. MINISTERS' REASONS FOR RESIGNATIONS.

UNABLE TO GIVE FULL AND ACTIVE CO-OPERATION'S

NAINITAL, June 9 (Delayed).

Rai Rajeswar Bali and Kumar Rajendrasingh (who recently resigned their Ministerships), in a press interview, declare that full and active co-operation was demanded of them which they could not give in view of the Council's wishes with which they were in agreement. They did not resign earlier as there was no occasion for it, as so far there had been no instance where differences of opinion between the two halves of Government had led to the resignations of Executive Councillors or Ministers when one half was in a minority, but they readily resigned when asked to do so.—A. P.

concluded by urging all classes to co-operate in improving health conditions.—Reuter.

JUTE MILL STRIKERS IN TROUBLE

ALLEGED UNRULY BEHAVIOUR OF WOMEN

CALCUTTA, June 9.

Two Lilloah strikers were fined Rs. 20 each by the Police Magistrate of Howrah for riotous conduct in throwing stones on tramway passengers on May 11.

In connection with the looting of shops in Chengail, 4 women and 2 men, strikers of the Ludlow Jute Mills were arrested. As a result, a number of women sympathisers went to the mills and demanded their release. The Manager wanted to reason with them, but they began pelting stones and cinders and damaged thirteen windows of the mill. The District Magistrate, Howrah has proceeded to the spot.—A. P.

STRIKERS' DETERMINATION TO SEE IT THROUGH

CALCUTTA, June 9.

The Lilloah strikers have intimated their willingness to continue the strike. At a meeting this morning, they were informed by their leader Mr. K. C. Mitra, who has returned from Assam, that the sum of Rs. 15,000 has been sent for their relief from foreign countries, but the money has not yet been received.—A. P.

"A REVOLUTIONARY MEASURE!"

MR. HAJI'S COASTAL TRAFFIC BILL

OPPOSITION BY VESTED INTERESTS.

BOMBAY, June 8.

The Bill for the reservation of the Coastal Traffic of India has been branded on civilian authority "as a revolutionary measure." In my previous statement to the press, says Mr. Sarabhai N. Haji, in a press interview, challenging this preposterous description of what is a modest measure, I undertook to compare the international usage and practice in regard to the principle embodied in the Bill for the reservation of coastal traffic. Such a comparison, I maintain would justify my claim that what has been sought in this Bill is a moderate and meagre advance on the present conditions and that the Indian Legislature would be entitled to take steps of a more drastic character in order to secure a fuller development of India's national marine.

MARINE COMMITTEE'S SUPPORT.

The principle of the Bill has the full support of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. The Committee's recommendations which are analogous to the proposals contained in the Bill, I might remind the critics, had the unqualified support of two of the most competent non-Indian authorities on shipping—Sir E. J. Headlam, Director, Royal Indian Marine and Sir John Biles, Consulting Naval Architect to the India Office both of whom served as President and member respectively on the Committee. The

Indian Mercantile Marine Committee deputed Sir John Biles to Japan to study the conditions locally and it is nothing surprising that both Sir E. J. Headlam and Sir John Biles should have had no difficulty in subscribing to the recommendations of the Committee to reserve coastal traffic to Indian shipping as the minimum steps that the Committee could advise the Government of India to undertake to develop an Indian mercantile marine.

"VESTED INTERESTS" OPPOSITION.

The Bill before the Assembly seeks to achieve the objective of the Indian Mercantile Marine Committee. Modest and restricted as the Committee's proposals were given effect to promptly, they would have placed India to-day in the proud position of having her own Mercantile Marine of some importance, and would have further prepared the ground for a beginning to be made towards the establishment of an Indian Navy. Instead, when after all these years, the question is sought to be raised through a practical and modest piece of legislation, the vested interests have begun their campaign against the Bill.

I trust that public opinion will see through these manoeuvres and resist every endeavour to place obstacles in the way of the Bill before the Assembly by the creation of artificial opposition.

"FORGET AND FORGIVE"

(Continued from previous Page.)

that we meet at Thakery Hall. In future if it rains, we will meet here, if not at Nagoo Sayaji Wadi.

We went to the millowners' committee for negotiations yesterday and I am glad to inform you that they were very polite with us. They received us very cordially and told us to forgive and forget the past and to put our demands so that they may consider them one by one. We told them that the weaving department must get the original rates without any reduction. The millowners' committee denied having cut anything from the weavers' wages. They wanted proof in support of our allegations and we promised to substantiate our allegations with proof, facts and figures.

WORKERS' DEMANDS.

Then the discussion turned on the reduction of wages in general. We maintained that where an operative should get Rs. 7 for a "taka" or piece of cloth he got only Rs. 6. The millowners' Committee made a denial on this point too. They said that they turned out cloth according to the order of the customers. If the weight was less and the workmen were paid less, the fault was not theirs. We then maintained to work for only eight hours and that the millowners wanted ten or twelve hours' work they should pay extra for the overtime. We also told them that we did not wish to work on the frames and three looms system. This talk took one hour. The discussion was formal. Nothing has been conceded or granted. Further discussion was adjourned till Monday at 3 p.m. They promised to sit one hour a day daily to go through all the demands. From yesterday's discussion I am hopeful of an early settlement of the Strike.

RELIEF WORK.

The Superintendent of the Naigham chawl has given notices to some strikers and goods of some strikers have been auctioned. We are going to make enquiries to-day about this.

We will distribute handbills to-day stating that relief will be given from Tuesday. A sub-committee of ten persons has been appointed to carry out the relief work among the strikers.

We want to hire this Thakery hall for one month to hold meetings as well as to distribute grain. Several centres have been opened for distributing grain such as Nagoo Sayaji wadi, Thakery Hall, Kalá Chowki, Sewree, Naigham, etc. You won't get relief every day but once in three days. You won't get cash. It is not easy to give grain and cash both. You will have to provide your own firewood to cook grain. You won't get money for firewood. We have about Rs. 40,000. At the rate of Rs. 1,000 per day we hope to give you relief till the next five weeks. I hope the strike will be over by that time; if not we will have to look for further funds."

Mr. Mirajkar then said: "The millowners' committee talked with our representatives very sweetly yesterday. They began by saying: 'Let us forgive and forget!' 'Let us not remember the past' and so forth. The situation therefore is very hopeful. Since yesterday our success has begun."

PICKETING TO CONTINUE.

While we are negotiating with the millowners, we will not withdraw a whit from picketing the mills. From to-morrow at each mill we post one man and one woman

picket. We will also send our volunteers in the city to collect funds for the relief of the strikers. Bidiwallas, Grainwallas, Franis and other tradesmen will be invaded by our volunteers for money. These people have become rich from the money of the mill operatives. They must now come forward to help the strikers.

We will have another kind of propaganda in future. We will go to the Hanging Gardens, Chowpaty and different parts of the city and address people there on the true state of the strikers.

Baburao and Sayaji, two operatives then spoke and warned the blackleggers against going to work.

Mr. Alve again speaking regretted that Mr. Nimbkar who was the Secretary of the Committee had not come to the meeting. He hoped Mr. Nimbkar would come every day regularly to the meetings.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE

ENGLISH JOCKEY PLEADS FOR MERCY

POONA, June 10.

Before the Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, the Police charged this morning under Section 309, I. P. C., Mr. W. G. Thompson, an English Jockey, with attempting to commit suicide by cutting his throat on the 23rd May. Several prosecution witnesses were examined. A doctor from the Sassoon Hospital gave evidence that the wound on Mr. Thompson's throat was not serious as no arteries had been severed, only the muscles of the throat having been cut.

Th accused in his statement pleaded guilty. He said he had been feeling very depressed mentally at the time the incident occurred and was suffering from kidney trouble and was also generally run down in health. He was very sorry for what he had done and had grown wiser and prayed for mercy.

The Magistrate convicted the accused and placed him on probation of good conduct for a period of six months, on his personal recognisance for Rs. 100.—A. P.

MUSSOLINI'S LATEST

PAPERS TO BE CONFISCATED ON ENTRY AT FRONTIER

The "Daily Herald" has been banned from Italy as the result of a decree issued to-day by the Italian Home Office, quoted in a wire from Rome.

Even if carried by travellers, the "Daily Herald" will be seized at the frontier. Other newspapers also prohibited under this order are says a message from the "Daily Herald" correspondent at Geneva to that paper, the "Manchester Guardian," the French Communist organ, "Humanite"; the variously Radical, French organs, "Ere Nouvelle," "Oeuvre" and "Quotidien," and the Swiss Labour newspapers, "Travail, Droit du Peuple" and "Sentinelle."

Milan booksellers have been asked not to exhibit for sale the books of M. Henri Barbusse, M. Romain Rolland, and M. Victor Merguerite.

"MOST TERRIFIC IN LIVING MEMORY"

STORM HAVOC IN HUNGARY

NO DETAILS OBTAINABLE

London, June 10.

Budapest.—The most terrific storm, in the memory of persons living there, raged yesterday afternoon in Pecs District of South Hungary. All telegraph and telephone communications have been cut and therefore no details are obtainable. Two persons have been killed and two struck dumb in one village and all crops destroyed. Damage is believed to be enormous.—Reuter.

"SOUTHERN CROSS" IN SYDNEY

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION

London, June 10.

Sydney.—The aeroplane "Southern Cross" has arrived here. It was tumultuously welcomed at the aerodrome by a crowd of over 2,000. Lord Stonehaven, Sir Dudley de Chair, Commonwealth Prime Minister, Bruce and New South Wales Ministers were present.—Reuter.

MUNICH FRANK-FURT EXPRESS DERAILED

15 PERSONS KILLED: 4 SERIOUSLY INJURED

London, June 10.

Nuremberg (Bavaria).—Fifteen persons are dead and four have been seriously injured as the result of the Munich-Frank-

WALK-OUT IN EGYPTIAN CHAMBER

MINORITY'S PROTEST AGAINST MAJORITY'S PROCEDURE

LONDON, June 10.

Cairo.—There was further liveliness in the Chamber, last night when a motion introduced recently amending the rules of the House widening the powers of the President again came up. The majority desired to discuss the question forthwith, whereupon the minority, consisting mainly of Liberals, Itchadists and Watanists, walked out. The Chamber was adjourned for the day.—Reuter's Special.

furt Express running off rails outside Sieglendorf station early this morning.—Reuter.

FORCED LABOUR

ABOLITION THE ONLY COMPLETE ASSURANCE AGAINST EXPLOITATION

The historian of the future may be puzzled to account for the fact says the "Manchester Guardian" that, nearly 100 years after the abolition of slavery by this country, the Anti-Slavery and Aborigines' Protection Society should find no need to consider a change of title. Slavery, in its usual sense, no longer exists within the Empire, though it was only last year that the last vestiges of its legal recognition were abolished in the protectorate of Sierra Leone. What is now more urgently in question is the practice of forced labour, which as agreed in the League of Nations, may develop into "conditions analogous to slavery." The Convention draws a distinction between labour exacted for public services, which it regards as permissible, and that imposed for private purposes, which it condemns without reservation. This corresponds to the practice of the Empire, but by no means to the ideals of those who have the welfare of native races at heart. It is easy enough to defend forced labour on public works as being in principle only an adaptation to backward countries of the more usual system of public taxation. In theory this may be so, and might be so in practice also if those who were forced to work were also allowed to vote. The fact is, as Lord Lugard pointed out at Tuesday's meeting of the Society, that "public works" is "a very elastic term." This is especially the case when the home Government is possessed with the idea of developing these backward countries with all speed, partly as what Lord Olivier called "a sacred duty" to civilisation and partly as a duty to the white settlers. It is not surprising that under such circumstances "public works" should often entirely fail to satisfy the native mind of their public utility. The abolition of forced labour in all its forms seems to be the only complete assurance against exploitation.

BOMBAY'S DUTY TOMORROW

(Continued from previous Page.)

his old devoted wife (aged 65) and their cattle. And what did Ranchodji's wife do? She did not give up. The Japti raid continued from midnight 8 to next day 8 p.m., that is 17 hours. Yet brave woman as she is, she did not open the house. The japti officer got tired and retired disappointed.

At one place, a Patel's wife aged 50 took strong exceptions for being introduced by her husband's profession. She said she was proud to be a village woman.

SISTERS, UTILISE YOUR PRIVILEGE

Sisters, how many instances may I quote to you? These are but a few. And I am sure these instances will convince you that we owe a great moral duty towards our sisters at Bardoli. They do not want any personal sacrifices on our part for their sake. All that they want to my mind, is an assurance that we are watching their struggle with admiration, and we are solidly behind them. It will, therefore, be our privilege to congregate at the public meeting, and send our loving thoughts to them. And I am confident if that is done, victory will be theirs. So, dear sisters, may I appeal to you to overlook for a day your domestic duties and request you to attend the public meeting at 4 p.m. and join the mammoth procession at 5-15 p.m., which will be led by Mr. K. F. Nariman."

MEETING AT POIBAVDI.

A public meeting will take place to-day (Monday) at 9 p.m. at Poibavdi, Krishna Buildings, when Messrs. Horniman, Jamnadas Mehta, Balubhai Desai, Dadubhai Desai, Parshottandas Trikumdas and others will speak on "Bardoli Day and Our Duty."

HINDUSTANI MERCHANTS TO OBSERVE HOLIDAY

"Pursuant to the appeal made by the Bardoli Taluka Satyagrah Samiti the Committee of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association have resolved to observe a close holiday on Tuesday the 12th June as "Bardoli Day" as a mark of the Association's sympathy with the helpless sufferers of Bardoli."

BOMBAY DIAMOND MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The Bombay Diamond Merchants' Association will hold an extraordinary meeting in the Association Hall, at 3 p.m. to-morrow (Tuesday), when consideration will be given to the observance of "Bardoli Day" to-morrow (Tuesday) and for giving help to the Bardoli Satyagraha Fund.

YOUTHS COLLECT RS. 1,400 IN ANDHERI.

The youths of Bombay are quietly but effectively carrying Bardoli's message to every home in the city and its suburbs. On Saturday they visited Andheri and on Sunday Ghatkoper. They collected nearly Rs. 1,400 during these two days.

"OH HE HAS FORCED HIS WAY IN"

HOW A PATHAN DRAGGED OUT A WOMAN

The Secretary, Satyagraha Publicity, Bardoli writes.—

Let the following statement on Oath made by Naniben of Rajpura tell its own story.—

"This morning (6th instant) at about 8 a.m. a Pathan crawled under the hedge-gate of my neighbour's house and made towards the hedge-gate of the back yard of our house. I was standing behind my door which was ajar. On seeing him coming in my direction I hurriedly shut the door, but before I could fasten the chain he violently pushed the door open. I cried out, 'Oh, he has forced his way in.' Hardly had I uttered these words when he caught me by the hand, dragged me out of the house and gave me a slap. In dragging me he unloosed a part of my dress. I cried out for help. My husband who was laying up mangoes in the house came up and told the Pathan that it was not proper for him to drag a woman in that manner. While this altercation between my husband and the Pathan was going on I ran into my house, shut the door and bolted it from within. All this while the Pathan was the only person present in our yard. I do not know when the Japti Officer arrived on the scene."

HUSBAND'S STORY.

Bhikhabhai, the husband of Naniben has also made an affidavit corroborating the statement of his wife. It appears that on his remonstrating with the Pathan for his outrageous behaviour towards his wife another Pathan came up and gave him two thrusts with the end of his stick. Later the Japti Officer appeared on the scene and threatened that unless the door

AFGHAN ROYALTIES IN PERSIA

GRAND RECEPTION BY CHEERING CROWDS

QUEEN SOURIYA THICKLY VEILED

TEHERAN, June 9.

Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Afghanistan were met at Kerej, twenty-four miles from here, by the Crown Prince. Their Majesties arrived at the garden outside the city at eleven where the Shah, Ministers, Military Chiefs, the Governor and the Head of the Municipality were present. A salute of three guns was fired, and the Afghan National Anthem was played, as the party alighted from their cars. The Queen was thickly veiled. After the presentations and light refreshments, the Party entered the Royal cas-

ches drawn by six horses, and drove in procession through the city streets which were lined with the cheering crowds. Outside the North gate of the city the party re-entered their cars, and drove to Sahib Qoranih Palace situated in mountains five miles off. This is one of the summer palaces of the old Shahs which had been unoccupied for some years. Recently it was repaired for the reception of the Afghan Royalities. The Present Shah has built a new summer palace called Saadabad where the King of Afghanistan his suite and the Cabinet will have a dinner to-night.—Reuter.

A POPULAR SUB-JUDGE

MR. M. B. PRADHAN ENTERTAINED

(From A Correspondent.)

CHALISGAON, June 9.

Mr. M. B. Pradhan Sub-Judge who is transferred to Junnar Court was entertained by the Chalisgaon Bar last week. Mr. M. B. Pradhan took keen interest in the educational matters and his special aid to the Anandibai High School has been gratefully acknowledged by the Chalisgaon public as well as the School authorities. Being a popular and impartial judge, his name is associated with every social and philanthropic movement in the town and this was manifested by the public by giving him Pan-supari and garlands and by according him a hearty send off at the station.

OLYMPIC FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT

ITALY BEATS EGYPT

LONDON, June 10.

Amsterdam.—In the Olympic Football Tournament, Italy and Egypt met to-day to decide the third and the fourth places. Italy winning by 11 goals to 3. The final to decide the first and the second places will be played to-morrow, between Argentina and Argentina.—Reuter's Special.

RUGBY MATCH RESULTS

LONDON, June 10.

Johannesburg.—In the Rugby Match, Transvaal beat New Zealanders by 6 points to nil.—Reuter's Special.

DAVIS CUP

LONDON, June 10.

Turin.—In the Davis Cup contest which has begun here, Italy leads India for two matches to nil. De Stefani beat Bosh 6/4, 6/1, 6/3. De Morpurgo beat Slegm 6/3, 6/3, 6/1.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS MAGAZINE

The June number of the Indian State Railways Magazine, published by the Chief Publicity Officer of the Indian State Railways, Delhi, maintains its reputation as a well-conducted magazine full of interesting articles and illustrations, printed on art paper, and priced at annas four only, to suit the pockets of all. Of the many instructive articles mention may be made of (1) "The Isthmus of Suez" by Major H. Wagstaff, M.C., R.E., showing the importance and existence of the world-famed Canal even in the days of "the children of Israel"; (2) "Some Panthers" from the pen of that well-known writer, Mr. C. A. Kinsaid (3) "Some Delhi Treasure Houses" by "A Traveller," with several attractive illustrations, including a beautiful coloured one of "An old Indo-Persian Painting"; (4) "Makli and Tatta" by Mr. E. Rosenthal, F.R.G.S., (5) "Madura—a City of Festivals" contributed by the South Indian Railway with the illustrations of (a) the entrance to Meenakshi Temple, (b) East Gopuram, Meenakshi Temple, and (c) the Golden Lily Tank of the Meenakshi Temple. The illustrations of Gwalior temples and the Rock Carvings of Gwalior are really attractive.

received by the President of the Municipality, asking him to call a special municipal meeting to consider the question of closing the municipal offices on Bardoli day, the President, after consulting the Legal Committee, who expressed the opinion that such a meeting could be called has summoned a special meeting for Tuesday.—A. P.

MR. JAIRAMDAS DOULATRAM RESIGNS

APPEAL TO CONSTITUENCY

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 9.

Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, member of the Bombay Legislative Council for eastern Sind, who presided over the recent Surat Conference, has resigned his seat in the Council on the Bardoli issue and standing for re-election. In a letter to his constituency comprising three districts, he explains the Bardoli issue and asks them to record their verdict in favour of the brave Satyagrahis of Bardoli, whose extremely moderate demand for a fresh and independent enquiry into the recent revision of settlement has been answered by attachment of property and forfeiture of land and a campaign of repression.—A.P.

"OF POLITICAL NATURE"

CITY MAGISTRATE'S BAN ON CONCERT

SURAT, June 10.

The musical concert arranged for to-day in aid of the Bardoli Satyagraha. Fund has been stopped by the order of the City Magistrate, Surat. The order characterises the concert as one of political nature.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY AND BARDOLI DAY

AHMEDABAD, June 10.

A notice signed by sixteen members of the local Municipality having been

RECONSTRUCTION OF RUSSIA

EDUCATION OF PEOPLE IN WORLD POLITICS

TOURIST'S VIVID IMPRESSIONS

Mr. William T. Goode writes the following in "Foreign Affairs":—

Much has been written and said about Russia of late. Yet a selection from the impressions gained during the last four months in a prolonged tour of observation there, may not be unacceptable. I say a selection, since it is obviously impossible to condense within the limits of one article all that has been learnt.

My last view of it was in 1919, in the depths of misery, so that I was amazed at the material recovery of the country. In removal of traces of the wars, in the rehabilitation of transport, in the food supply, in the stabilisation of the currency, and in the restoration of industry, the condition at present is as the poles asunder from that of 1919. And it has really been brought about in the last five years. The Soviet have worked with a will. As I was there when the expulsion of the opposition took place it was interesting to watch its effect. And I concluded that, however much sympathy there might be with the opposition, opinion generally supported the government. Put broadly, the opposition stood for world revolution, and government for the reconstruction of Russia. And as whichever was in power was sure to suppress the other, pity is out of place. The thing which more than anything riveted my attention was the educative work which is going on all over Russia. It is something very unusual, very subtle, very many-sided. And it certainly is unexpected to find a governing body which aims at having not only an instructed people in the ordinary sense, but a people politically educated. In this they are shrewd, for on this work very much indeed depends. They declared that illiteracy must end. It was the worst in Europe. It has not done so yet, nor will it end for some years, but that only makes the work more intense. In the primary, secondary, and higher branches of education extraordinary work is going on, and good results are obtained. Education is not talked about, it is given, and in certain quarters, as in the Workers' Faculties, to a degree and with a generosity that startled me. But it is the political education of the country that is the most striking. With consummate art every possible means is employed—school, club, wall chart, wall newspaper, poster, corners in factories, radio, loud speaker, all are used, making the whole of Russia an immense class-room in which goes on continuously the ringing in doctrine of a people in Soviet politics, and, be it noted, in the politics of the world.

EDUCATION OF THE WORKER. At a very early age the teaching begins. Then the youngster passes into the Pioneers, later into the young Communists, and so into the outer fringes of the Communist Party. He leaves school and goes to work. He has his club in which he finds, apart from the usual club life, reading rooms circles for all kinds of study but especially rooms devoted to political instruction, charts and news sheets of politics which he may help to construct—a body of solid education. Every kind of worker has his club, and its influence is immense.

He passes into the army for his period of service. He does not leave it without a complete political outfit. Imagine a politically minded, politically thinking army! Yet it is a fact in Russia. I do not wish to be thought to imply that the Russian soldier is trained as the blind instrument of revolution. Nothing would be farther from the truth; the desire for peace is universal. What I wish to convey is, that, while he is trained to consider himself the defender of the revolution, he does not escape from an education in the political principles of his country, and of other countries too. It is the fact that

the Russian soldier is an understanding, a thinking being, which is so striking.

If I seem to stress all this unduly it is because the generation of 1917 has been living partly under this influence, but the generation of 1927 will know no other, and the steady formation of character which goes on is a phenomenon worth noting. I have seen its effects in schools, in clubs, in factories, in universities, and I found them very significant. This educative work will play a great part in the future relation of the peasant to the Soviet State.

THE TWO STREAMS.

It is not sufficiently recognised that there are two streams in the revolutionary flood, the workers and the peasants. Speaking broadly, the worker carried through the Revolution, the peasant profited. It is a vital necessity that the peasant should be trained to large scale co-operative production, so as to take his part in the economic development of the country, that at the same time he should be captured for Socialism. The educational batteries are unmasked upon him. Experimental farms, peasant congresses, special assistance to co-operative farming, peasant houses, that is, clubs, with museums, agricultural collectives and instructors, are all at work. Not for nothing is the President of the Executive Committee a peasant, Kalinin, who holds a weekly reception of peasants from all over Russia, bringing their difficulties and requests. And when one knows that the only way to enter a Workers' Faculty and be trained for the university is to be worker or peasant or the child of such, the influence on the growing peasant mind can be seen. For the age of entry is between 18 and 32. A very considerable percentage of the students do pass right through, but even if the full course be not followed, the effect is there. And "Rabfaes" are numerous and large. With this is connected the problem of industrial expansion that the needs of the peasant may be supplied and the problem of the peasant is, as I see it, the most vital of all.

If it be urged that all this political education is one-sided, one can only ask of what different kind is the political education given by any party, anywhere? The real point to note is the effect that can be produced by a government which takes education seriously, as it is taken by the Soviet government. (One of the federated republics spends 46 per cent of its revenue in this work).

A UNIQUE SOCIAL STATE.

Life in Russia is not the drab thing so often prophesied. At times it is very colourful. It is much simpler than in the West, far less luxurious. But it makes up in warm, human fellowship to such an extent that people who were in Russia at the same time as myself have written to me since returning to their own country that they were homesick for Russia. I give the statement for what it is worth, but it indicates an influence that can be produced on some minds.

In one respect Russia is unique—in the extent to which art, in every form, enters into the life of the people. Even in 1919 I saw the beginnings of this: to-day it is at its zenith. Music, opera, theatre, cinema, gallery, museum—these are used to-day as never before, for they are used, by the people, where necessary under expert guidance. There has always been in Russians an appreciation of certain forms of art, but only under the Soviet have they realised that all the riches of art are theirs to enjoy.

I wish as far as possible to avoid controversial questions, and to note, merely points that were to me of surpassing interest, in studying which I went among people of all ranks, in many parts of the country. One who will go to Russia with a seeing eye will find things repugnant, as, for example, the housing in Moscow: things somewhat inexplicable to a Westerner; but also things of great interest. For in the course of the experiment on the grand scale which is going on in Russia, there is growing up and taking form a social state of a kind that is unique. And one thing seems to me certain—that this state will continue to grow, though its final form, no man can yet prophesy. For the solid gains which have accrued to both workers and peasants, are a guarantee that their interests are linked with the system, and the daily and hourly indoctrination of the growing mind is a further guarantee that the necessary mentality, favourable to the Soviets, will be provided. This argues for continuance, but in living organisms the law of change acts inevitably, and as growth proceeds changes must come, though in what precise manner it is difficult to foresee.

Again and again, by workers, by students, by Communist party workers, by non-party men, by peasants, even by schoolchildren, I was naively asked, "If we could do as we have done, why cannot you do the same?" The evident pride in the Revolution and its results seems to me to be quite incompatible with any desire to overturn the Soviet system, which merits consideration. For most of the talk about the fall of the Bolshevik government has proceeded on the assumption that there is a settled dissatisfaction with it among the Russian people. This I did not find.

ATHEISM IN AMERICA AND ITS CAUSES

Continued from page 6.)

entals, who, knowing little of the kind of Christian Western Christianity makes out of a man, swallow the entire lot of bunkum as true representation of the spiritual character of the faith. Saint Paul so subtly substituted for that of Jesus, son of Mary.

NO ONE TO HELP HUMAN MISERY.

"Once upon a time there was a God who dwelt in heaven. He so loved the world that he clothed the lilies of the field, watched over every sparrow, numbered the hairs on man's head and gave commandments to his supreme creatures to enable them to live comfortably on earth. Now man is in great distress and no one helps.

"The Communists in Russia have tried to kill God; possibly because they do not find him labouring six days a week as before. Have the Bolsheviks really succeeded in destroying God or has he struck because of man's ingratitude, or has he been locked out of the peoples' hearts and factories? Why has nothing authentic been heard from him recently? Many of his people are suffering for lack of assistance, actually hungry. They have received no instructions, nor has Manna come from heaven to support them.

IS GOD A 'GENTLEMAN OF LEISURE' NOW?

"Good church-going Americans maintain that God is working as hard as ever. He won the World War for the Allies and he has glorified great corporations. As a God of battle and a God of wealth he has been turning out a finished product. He is on the white list of the patriotic (here this term means profiteering narrow-minded nationalistic fanatics) societies and the Captains of industry. But he no longer speaks to the poor and lowly. Can it be that God has become a gentleman of leisure, unwilling to toil, or is he merely temporarily unemployed?"

"Saying that 'God-fearing' people do not fear God, and are prospering by putting their money in usury and exercising treachery in the manipulation of stocks and produce, the paper goes on to say that 'they have hung out a sign: "God helps those who help themselves," but God help the poor child helping themselves in our country!'. The masses who have failed in industry are standing in bread lines by the millions, and praying "Give us this day our daily bread" in vain. The place of God has been taken by a number of worldly Demi-gods according to this paper. Among them are Henry Ford, the billionaire motor manufacturer, Secretary of State Davis, Charles M. Schwab, the iron and coal magnate, John D. Rockefeller, Jr. and Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon.

AMERICAN DEMI-GODS.

Henry Ford employs great numbers of workers and pays liberal wages, but even he cannot use all the men made unemployed by the institution of labor saving machines. Last year he turned off 60,000 workers. Last April he made the astonishing statement that there were "no bread lines in the United States. There is a job for everyone who wants to work". And that at a time when there are anywhere between 4 and 8 million unemployed. Secretary Davis of Labor juggled the figures falsely to save the face of the Republican party and stated that there are only about two million persons out of job. After showing the inaccuracy of official figure-manipulation this paper continues "A practical demonstration of this demi-godism was given when the Department of Health of New York City turned out into streets late at night 1,000 homeless men to suffer a temperature of forty degrees, because of their poverty. The medical demi-gods were afraid that some harm might befall these men if permitted to continue crowding into small rooms as they had been doing for twenty years. The atheists supported the Health officers in turning the men out of the hospitals, fearing that in their weakened state the unemployed remaining there might be turned to God."

INDIFFERENCE TO WORKERS' MISERY.

The paper says that when hailed before a Senate Committee of Inquiry into the terrible conditions of miners in mining districts of Pennsylvania and questioned as to why his companies had refused to attend a Government conference, replied, Chas. M. Schwab replied, "Those details don't come to me. I was busy all summer playing golf." He couldn't believe that his companies had broken agreements with the miners and not wishing to be embarrassed added, "You must not make me feel that I have done anything wrong or I won't answer you." John D. Rockefeller Jr. displayed similar indifference and lack of interest in the doings of his companies which have

caused unspeakable misery to the starving miners, their wives and children for months. He said that his company had reduced the wages only when heavy losses made the operation impossible. Andrew W. Mellon, gave instructions to his Pittsburgh Coal Company to deceive the investigators. The Revised Statute of the United States makes it a criminal offense for the Secretary of Treasury to be "directly or indirectly concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce." "Arbitrator" concludes "The United States makes no provision for the unemployed; its Government oppose legislation that would prevent the disaster dreaded by those dependent upon wages. Why does not God tell us how to regulate industry? Then we could love God as directed."

THE ISSUE AT BARDOLI

(Continued from page 6.)

deney are earnest about is the immediate acceptance of the principle by Government that the enhancement of the assessment will be subject to the specific approval by the Legislature. If Government give their assurance that in all matters of revision of land revenue assessment in future, action will not be taken without the specific approval of the Legislature, it may be possible to influence the ryots of the Bardoli Taluka to cease their struggle and pay up the enhanced land revenue in the permanent interest of the ryots of this Presidency. The ryots of Bardoli, it may be expected, from a true sense of patriotism and general interest of the ryots, will, if they know that the recognition of the principle by Government is to be won by their payment of the enhanced assessment, gladly forego the application of the principle to themselves. They would willingly suffer the arbitrariness of Government in the matter, if thereby the ryots of the whole Presidency would be benefited in future. Of course, when making this suggestion, let me plainly state here that I am not in the confidence of anybody, neither of Government, nor of the ryots of Bardoli. It is a suggestion for which I alone am fully responsible. I feel that if Government publicly give the assurance asked for, the people of Bardoli may be influenced to cease their struggle, and thus peace may be re-established.

WILL COMMON-SENSE TRIUMPH?

The Government of Bombay are either for the acceptance of the principle or against it. If they are against it, then the struggle must continue on the part of the ryots of the Presidency until it is established, even if the ryots of the Bardoli Taluka are temporarily overcome. If Government are for the acceptance of the principle which we believe is more probable, then the present is the right occasion to declare its acceptance. And if they accept it on this occasion, they would give satisfaction to the ryots of the Presidency and also recover the enhanced assessment at Bardoli. It would be the most statesmanlike move for Government to make, more even in their own interest than in the interest of the people. The step would bring Government out of a false position. It will by no means impair the prestige of Government, but will, on the other hand, enhance it. It is quite an unequal struggle and the ryots are admittedly at a disadvantage. They have to give up their whole and accept to be paupers, a sacrifice to which even these brave ryots of Bardoli may not be ultimately found to be equal. With their superior force, and with all the powers of law at their command, Government can easily break the back of the ryots. The question is: "What will they have gained thereby?"

At great trouble to themselves and by inflicting great hardships on the people, Government may ultimately recover the whole of the assessment, of which only about 20 per cent being the enhanced portion, the people have refused to pay. Among the people there will prevail a sense of defeat and humiliation and dangerous discontent. "The hostile mind continues in full vigour and it continues under a worse form." Meanwhile Government will know no peace until they accept the principle and they are bound to accept it sooner or later.

Why not then accept it sooner and now on this supreme occasion? Government may thereby recover the whole of the enhanced revenue without trouble to themselves and without inflicting hardships on the people. Further they will give satisfaction to the ryots and enhance their own prestige thereby. "Great and acknowledged force," said Burke, "is not impaired, either in effect or in opinion, by an unwillingness to exert itself. The superior power may offer peace with honour and safety. Such an offer from such a power will be attributed to magnanimity."

Will these considerations prevail with Sir Leslie Wilson?

New York.—Newspapers report that the Royal Dutch Shell interests and the Carb syndicate have agreed to form a company to exploit the rich oilfields in the Colon region of Venezuela, and to issue ten million dollars debentures to finance the construction of a pipeline between Colon and Lake Maracaibo.—Renter Special.

PUNITIVE POLICE TAX

REMOVAL OF PRINTING TYPES LEADS TO SUSPENSION OF "ABHYA"

SIMLA, June 6.

Mr. Hulas Varma, Secretary, Satyagrah Committee, Dehra Dun, wires as follows: "On 3rd June at 9 a.m. a posse of armed police containing some C.I.D. Officers, two sub-inspectors and about fifty policemen in uniform raided the Abhya Press premises. The police told Swami Vichara Nand that they had a warrant of attachment of Rs. 6 alleged to be the punitive police tax. The Swami informed the police that he would not willingly pay the tax, since he considered it unjust and illegal, but if they wanted to realise it by attachment, they could attach his personal clothes or personal property from his residence. On the police wishing to attach the press property, the Swami told them that he was only an honorary manager and Editor of the paper "Abhya," and the proprietors were certain other persons whose printed names, etc., were given to the police. The Police went away, but returned after ten minutes and forcibly took away and removed the printing types which were ready composed for printing the "Abhya" and also removed the brass rule, lead, three blocks of pictures and other minor things all valued at about rupees seventy-five for realising Rs. 6. A receipt for only 21 seers of typed material was given. No list of persons taxed was published or shown to the Swami. The "Abhya" could not be therefore published owing to the forcible removal of all the composed types and will be published when fresh arrangements for types are made. It is proposed to file a suit for heavy damages against the Secretary of State for this high-handedness."—A.P.

RECORD CROWD OF VISITORS TO INDIA

DUPLICATION OF IMPERIAL INDIA MAIL UNDER CONSIDERATION

SIMLA, June 9.

Advices received by the Railway Board from London show that foreign tourists are being attracted to India in large numbers, so that the Indian Imperial Mail which runs between Bombay and Calcutta in connection with the incoming Indian Imperial Mail has been fully booked from 14th October onwards, right through the busy season, and there are in addition, long waiting lists ranging from twenty to fifty passengers per week registered for this train. The question of duplicating the Imperial India Mail and booking it in London, is now under consideration by the G. I. P. and the E. I. Railways. The experience gained last year by the G. I. P. Railway of running the Punjab Limited Express was so successful that a similar train to the Imperial India Mail will probably be placed in service for the highly important Bombay-Delhi-Punjab service at the beginning of October.—A. P.

PUNJABI SENTENCED TO DEATH

CHARGE OF TRIPLE MURDER

LAHORE, June 9.

The Additional Sessions Judge today, sentenced to death a man named Jangasingh on a charge of murder. The prosecution story was that, out of a pique—the property an intestate common ancestor having been decreed in favour of Chahdashingh, the deceased—the accused with four others who are absconding raided the house of Chahdashingh, and hacked him his wife and son to death.—A. P.

INDIAN AND EUROPEAN LABOUR

WHAT ORGANISATION CAN ACHIEVE

Under the auspices of the Joint Mill Strike Committee a meeting of the strikers was arranged at Kanathipura Stable Street on Friday, evening, Mr. R. S. Asavale presiding.

The Chairman advised the strikers to remain steadfast and peaceful and to join one single Union immediately after the successful termination of the strike. He also stated that doles for members of the Bombay Textile Labour Union had begun from the 6th June and for the strikers in general the Joint Strike Committee was arranging to start relief very soon.

Munshi Valiulla exhorted the workers to lend support to their representatives on the Strike Committee, the Legislative Council and Corporation by joining their Union in their full strength.

Mr. Syed Munawar told them that their Union which at present consisted of only 115 of the total number of mill workers, had done some substantial work by representing their cause to the management and Government in the matter of fines, housing, forfeiture of wages, fixing piece work rates. Legal protection, would come, to them if they, all in a body joined one single organisation.

Mr. Bradley contrasted the conditions

SLUMP IN TIMBER TRADE

DECREASE IN NET PROFITS OF SAW MILLS

FOREST ADMINISTRATION REPORT

BOMBAY, CASTLE,

5th May, 1928.

The Chief Conservator of Forests, has submitted the following Forest Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1926-27.

The total revenue of the Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 76.55 lakhs and the expenditure to Rs. 43.86 lakhs as against Rs. 75.28 and Rs. 41.97 lakhs respectively for the previous year. The surplus of Rs. 32.70 lakhs represents 42.7 per cent. of the gross revenue as against 44.2 per cent. in the previous year and 41.4 per cent. the average of the preceding five years. The gross revenue is higher than that of last year but the surplus fell partly on account of loss by exchange and partly on account of the interest on capital expenditure not charged to revenue being adjusted in the accounts for the first time. In view of the continued slump in the trade however the financial results of the year's working must be considered to be satisfactory. The increase in revenue occurred in the Southern Circle.

The net profit from the working of the seven Government saw-mills is Rs. 1,40,800 as against Rs. 1,89,543 for the preceding year. The decrease is due to the fact that three mills in the Northern Circle showed a loss of Rs. 69,916 instead of a profit of Rs. 35,530 in the previous year. The unsatisfactory return of the mills is due partly to the decline in the market rate of sawn material and partly to a paper loss owing to the new method of accounting. The saw-mill at Karanjara in the Northern Circle has already been closed as it has become old and worn out.

THE GURCHARAN LANDS.

The value of the major and minor produce removed by purchasers was Rs. 31,61,241 and Rs. 11,30,731 respectively as against Rs. 34,10,367 and Rs. 12,07,833 in the preceding year. Major and minor produce removed by concessionists and free grantees amounted to Rs. 10,18,212 as against Rs. 10,25,465. The grading fees collected during the year were Rs. 5,30,691 as compared with Rs. 5,11,066 last year. The value at "full rates" amounted to Rs. 21,37,182 and Rs. 21,04,068 respectively. The rate of grading fee per cattle per annum is extremely low when compared with the value of the fodder grazed by each animal.

Government realize the importance of communications and buildings, but regret that owing to the continued financial stringency it has not again been possible to allot larger funds for these objects. Government are glad to note the successful experiments in the more extensive use of mechanical methods of transport and extraction. With greater experience and the return to more normal conditions the cost of these experiments is bound to become much cheaper.

Orders have been passed on Mr. Perry's report on Gurcharan lands and on the recommendations of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee. Government trust that as a result of the decisions taken upon the latter report, all grounds for complaint in regard to Forest Administration will soon vanish and a new era of harmonious co-operation between the public and the Forest offices opened.

This is the last administration report to be submitted by the Chief Conservator, Mr. A. G. Edie, who has now retired. Mr. Edie's record was one of faithful and devoted service to Government, and they are pleased that some recognition of this has since been bestowed upon him in the form of a Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire. The example of Mr. Edie's devotion to duty is to be seen in this report which contains the record of a year's efficient work on the part of officers of all ranks.

Mr. Venkatanarasimha Raju, a first class passenger, who was drugged and robbed of his gold and silver articles, while travelling by the Calcutta Mail on Sunday last, died from the effects of poisoning yesterday. The police have sent the body for post-mortem examination.

The deceased was a rich landlord of Amalapuram and had been to Madras to buy some jewellery.—A. P.

of Indian workers with those of European Labour and said that his forefathers in England were exactly in the same condition as the Indian workers were to-day and that by uniting themselves into strong unions they had succeeded in improving their condition and status in life, as regards living wage, shorter working hours, housing and so forth. He advised the workers present to make it a point to have their own strong machinery by forming compact unions.

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GOVERNMENT EXCISE POLICY CONDEMNED

ANGLO-INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION'S ANNUAL REPORT

APPRECIATION OF PROHIBITION LEAGUE

The following are extracts from the Annual Report, 1927-28 adopted by the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, in its meeting held at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on May 22nd:—

It is now forty years since the work of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association was commenced. Half a century ago there was no organised Temperance movement in India, but thanks to the sustained efforts of the Temperance Societies and the great uprising of Indian sentiment under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi, the growth of the drink evil has been substantially checked.

There are, however, those who maintain that little effective progress can be made towards the abolition of drink until India obtains control of her own affairs. But let those who take this view remember that intemperance is all the while claiming its victims and that the free India of the future will be less free if the drink octopus is permitted in the meantime to fasten its tentacles upon large sections of the people.

CONSUMPTION AND REVENUE.

That a grave evil remains to be remedied is obvious from the fact that the net Excise revenue of India now approaches the figure of £15,000,000 per annum, and the consumption of country spirits alone (not including imported liquors) amounts in the nine major provinces to about 6,200,000 gallons. Roughly, one quarter of the total provincial revenues is now derived from this source, the proportion rising to 33.3 per cent. in Madras and 34.4 per cent. in Bihar and Orissa.

The Government of Bombay intend to adhere to the policy of rationing, but the time and stages for further reduction of the ration must be judged according to the circumstances of each year.

It would appear from this that the progressive reduction introduced a few years ago is to be checked in the interests of the revenue.

The situation in Madras has been confused by frequent ministerial changes and official vacillation.

The sale and consumption of country spirit within the Central Provinces has, under the influence of the Legislative Council, been severely restricted. Last year consumption decreased by 15 per cent, and since 1919 the reduction has been 68 per cent. The elected councillors, however, have on several occasions urged that prohibition should be made effective within a definite term of years, but the Government has not so far yielded to this demand.

In Bengal the Government adheres strictly to the policy of limited regulation and refuses to make any pronouncement in favour of local option or prohibition. The Licensing Boards established in that Province have not produced satisfactory results from the standpoint of temperance reform, and although efforts have been made to check excessive consumption, the Excise revenue soars higher every year. The resolution of the Legislative Council three years ago asking for the introduction of local option has been ignored.

The Punjab Government, again, is content to proclaim that the object of its Excise administration is "to control consumption, by raising the price, by imposing high duty, and by restricting the facilities of sale."

In the United Provinces Government has resisted any drastic change by declaring that "at present, and for as far into the future as it is necessary to look, total prohibition cannot, and, indeed, should not, be its policy."

RESOLUTION OF PUBLIC BODIES.

Public protestations against the continuance of the liquor traffic have been no

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less numerous than in previous years. The following resolution was unanimously passed at the National Social Conference held in Madras last December:—

"This Conference views with satisfaction the growth of public opinion in favour of total abstinence and Prohibition, and is of opinion that the time is ripe for legislation prohibiting the manufacture, import, and sale of liquor and intoxicating drugs in all forms, and expresses its approval of efforts made in this direction by associations like the All-India Prohibition League."

The attitude of Indian womanhood was revealed on "The Women's Day" (December 29). One of the resolutions passed ran thus:—

"Women, realising the ruinous effects of intoxicating drink on the home life and the race, earnestly desire that the drink evil be done away with by any and all means."

The President of the Indian National Congress, Dr. S. A. Ansari, in the same week declared that the growing evil of drink threatened to undermine not only the public health of the country, but its entire social structure.

The Rev. Herbert Anderson says:—Indian Temperance leaders are right in their opposition to the present political machinery of Excise administration.

Mr. Anderson's attitude is endorsed by the leaders of the Indian Christian community.

DRINK AND DEPRESSED CLASSES.

The Servants of the People Society has found that the chief cause of the depressed classes in municipal areas is their addiction to drinking and gambling. The Adi-Dravidas' Conference at Mayavaram last January resolved that:—

"This Conference earnestly and strongly appeals to the Government to discourage the prevalence of drinking habit amongst the members of the community by at least insisting that toddy shall not be sold in exchange for grain, but shall be sold only for cash and by gradually reducing the number of toddy shops."

The Madras Provincial Labour Conference passed a resolution on July 27.

"This Conference is alarmed at the extensive spread of the drink habit in the Presidency and urges the Excise Minister to take active steps immediately to stop the evil, which is ruinous to the health and efficiency of the workers."

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President of the Indian Legislative Assembly, speaking at Poona on October 13, suggested that Prohibition should give a ten-years' trial throughout the country.

DRINK AND DISEASE.

Dr. C. Muthu, M.D., chief physician of the Mendip Hills Sanatorium in England, writes:—

"During my extensive tour in India I found the drink problem was becoming very acute and causing a great deal of havoc among all classes of Indians—physically, morally, and spiritually. Prohibition will be a great boon to India."

MAHATMA GANDHI AND A DRAFT BILL.

Speaking to a representative audience of Indians and Europeans in Madras last September Mahatma Gandhi protested against the sale of drink being made a source of revenue. Mahatma Gandhi has drafted a Bill embodying his views, which is intended for introduction in the Provincial Legislatures. The question of a draft Bill has also been under the consideration of the Prohibition League of India.

INDIAN STATES.

It is regrettable that the cause of Temperance has not made more rapid progress in the territories of the Ruling Princes. Bhopal has gone back upon the measure of Prohibition experimentally adopted six years ago because the enforcement led to an increase in the Excise revenue of the adjoining British districts to the disadvantage of Bhopal

itself. The Chief of Aundh was willing to introduce total prohibition, and only awaited an assurance from the Government of India that there would be no smuggling of liquor from British India. The Government of the State of Kashmir has recently effected a substantial limitation of the hours for the sale of liquor, and a considerable reduction in the number of shops and the removal of others to less populous districts. From the nature and extent of the activities already described in this Report, it will be gathered that the various branches of the Association, now numbering about 160, have found enough to occupy their attention during the year under review.

THE PROHIBITION LEAGUE.

The Temperance cause during the last two years has owed much to the Prohibition League of India, which, we hope, will, in due course, become mainly responsible for organising the movement in that country as a whole. The League has been able to co-ordinate the activities of widely scattered units, assisting them to co-operate with one another in an endeavour to free the country from the use of alcoholic liquors and drugs.

It is interesting to note that the subject has received much more attention from the general Press throughout India during the last two years. The friendly attitude of so many Indian newspapers is gratefully acknowledged by all temperance workers.

LOCAL OPTION IN CEYLON.

Substantial progress towards Prohibition in Ceylon has been made during the past year. Local option polls have, in the great majority of cases, resulted in the closure of the taverns.

The meeting which was attended among others by Lord Clwyd, Dr. Paranjpye and Mr. Wilfred Wellock, M.P., proceeded to the election of office-bearers and passed the following resolutions:—

That the Right Hon. Lord Clwyd be re-elected President; and Mr. John Turner, M.P., be re-elected Secretary; and Mr. F. Grubb, General Secretary; and that the following members form the Consultative Council of the Association:—

The Right Hon. Sir J. Herbert Lewis, G.B.E., Sir Matthew Dodsworth, Bart., Sir W. Howell Davies, the Right Hon. Leif Jones, the Right Hon. T. R. Ferens, Mr. Charles Roberts, Mr. Sidney Robinson, J.P., Mr. H. G. Chancellor, Miss P. H. Peckover, Mr. Alexander Guthrie, J.P., Sir G. B. Hunter, K.B.E., Mr. J. M. Parikh, the Rev. Herbert Anderson, Mr. Henry Edmonds, J.P., Rev. C. Phillips Cape, Mr. D. D. Gilder, Rev. J. H. Bateson, C.B.E., and Dr. Hooper, F.C.S.; with the following, who shall form the Executive Committee:—

Mr. Cecil Wilson, M.P., Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, C.B.E., Mr. A. E. Blackburn, Mr. A. E. Goodwin, Lieut.-Colonel D. Warlicker, I.M.S. (Retd.), Mr. G. B. Wilson, Lieut.-Colonel P. W. O'Gorman, C.M.G., I.M.S. (Retd.), Mr. E. C. Emerson, Mr. N. C. Sen, M.B.E., Mr. Horace Robinson, Mr. H. S. L. Polak, and Mr. Arthur Davies, M.A.

INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPH CONFERENCE

SIMLA, June 8.

It is understood that a special session of the International Telegraph Conference will be held in Brussels about 10th September to consider the question of a code language and its tariff.—A. P.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson accompanied by Mr. J. C. Kerr, Private Secretary, Captain K. E. Previtte, Offg. Military Secretary, Captain R. A. R. Neville, Captain G. F. Bunbury and Captain O. L. Mould, Aides de Camp arrived Government House, Ganeshkhind, from Mahabaleswar on Friday, 7th instant.

The Government of Bihar and Orissa have decided to transfer the Radium Institute from Ranchi to Patna. The institution in Patna will open on 16th July 1928.

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MAY AGENDA OF BOMBAY CORPORATION

MOTION TO HOLD MEETINGS IN HILL STATIONS

The May agenda of the Bombay Municipal Corporation contains several interesting items. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas will move—that the Medical Relief Committee be requested to consider the advisability of making provision at the Municipal Dispensaries and Hospitals for free information and instruction in regard to birth control.

CORPORATION MEETINGS IN HILL STATIONS.

Mr. B. G. Parelkar wants the Corporation meetings to be held at some hill stations in summer and will therefore move—that inasmuch as during the hot days of April and May a large number of Councillors proceeds to hill stations and consequently the business of the Corporation consisting of various important items to be carried on in a very thin house to the detriment of the ratepayers' interests, the Commissioner be requested to consider and report on the advisability and practicability of holding Corporation meetings at some hill station during these two months at Municipal expense.

MARKET ACCOMMODATION.

Mr. R. S. Nekaljai will move—that in view of the fact that the Gilder Tank Market is no longer used for the retail sale of vegetables, etc., and the private market of Dr. Erachshaw Hakim at Grant Road being too small cannot accommodate all the vegetable sellers that used formerly to sell vegetables on the Grant Road footpath, the Commissioner be requested to consider the great desirability of accommodating the vegetable sellers on the Grant Road footpath as before.

NEW DIRECTOR OF ROYAL INDIAN MARINE

REAR ADMIRAL H. T. WALWYN APPOINTED

Simla, June 9.—The appointment is announced of Rear Admiral H. T. Walwyn to the post of Flag Officer Commanding and Director Royal Indian Marine. He will assume charge of his duties about the middle of November next.—A. A.

The Secretary of State for India has communicated the following message from the Admiralty to the Royal Indian Marine: "In connection with the appointment of Rear Admiral H. T. Walwyn to be Flag Officer Commanding and Director Royal Indian Marine Admiralty congratulate the Royal Indian Marine on the successful progress of its reorganisation and hope that this appointment will assist the Royal Indian Marine to take its place among the navies of the 'World.'—A. P.

Madras, June 9.—Mr. J. R. Arya, Recording Secretary, Theosophical Society, died this morning of cholera.—A. P.

HOW HINDUISM TRIUMPHED OVER BUDDHISM

MR. DADACHANJI'S ADDRESS TO ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY

A monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday the 6th June 1928 at 6 p.m. (S. T.) under the Presidentship of Rao Bahadur P. B. Joshi, when Mr. R. K. Dadachanji, B.A., LL.B., read a paper on the following subject.

"The Anthropological Interpretation of the new combined Vishnuite and Shivite Hindu Religion as being begotten by Brahmanism for the purpose of dislodging Buddhism from its home in India, especially its devastating popular institutions of asceticism, celibacy and monasticism."

Mr. R. K. Dadachanji said the four of the most remarkable phenomena in the religious history of India and of the civilised world were.

I. the birth, growth and rapid spread of Buddhism in India;

II. The conquest by it of the Vedic Brahmanism religion;

III. The birth, growth and gradual spread of the new combined Vishnuite and Shivite Hindu religion in India.

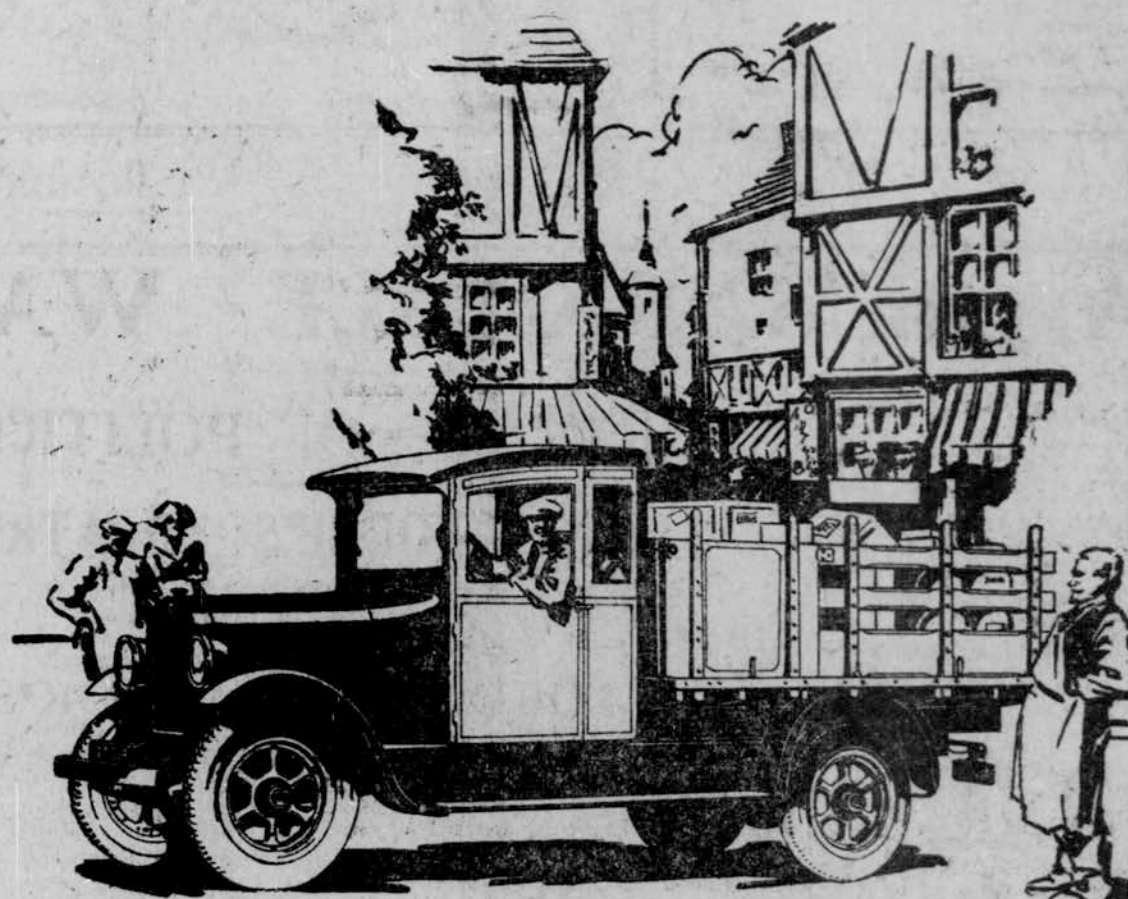
IV. The conquest and complete expulsion by it from India of Buddhism.

The object of his paper, Mr. Dadachanji said, was to explain the causes of the last two of the above mentioned great phenomena which revolutionised the religious life of India and the East. The services rendered by Brahmanism to the civilization and culture of the world by dislodging Buddhism and establishing in its place a new Brahmanical Hindu religion adapted to the new conditions of the times formed a remarkable chapter in the history of human religious progress.

Mr. Dadachanji explained that in order to overthrow the Buddhist institutions of asceticism without self-mortification, celibacy and monasticism for both sexes and all ages and all classes of people high or low, the genius of Brahmanism specially introduced into the new Hindu religion the following new institutions viz. (a) the new religious law requiring every Hindu to marry and beget a son to offer oblations to his ancestors (b) child marriages in order to turn away the fancies of the youth of both sexes from celibacy and monasticism and (c) polygamy in order to increase popular interest in social life.

Mr. Dadachanji pointed out that all Hindu gods whether Vedic or new except Shri Krishna were monogamous and seemed to evidently contracted marriages of choice not in childhood but at a late stage. Brahmanism thus preserved the old Aryan traditions in favour of monogamy. Mr. Dadachanji quoted the opinion of Jugadguru Shri Shankaracharya of Nasik on the necessity of the reform of Hindu law and institutions to the effect that "matters had gone so far as to make the original (Aryan) institutions seem impracticable and irreconcilable with existing facts." "that some laws and customs might have been good at one time but at other times might not be so". The institutions of child marriages and polygamy were now no longer required to combat Buddhist doctrines of celibacy and monasticism.

Mr. Dadachanji explained that Brahmanism had adopted three most powerful irresistible religious wedges in the form of great literary works to break through Indian Buddhism viz. two of the greatest masterpieces of epic poetry in the civilised world viz. the Ramayana and the Mahabharata and thirdly the Puranas. But it was the Mahabharata alone that served to promulgate the new Hindu religion and make it intensely popular. Brahmanism also amalgamated its new Vishnuite religion with the Shivite religion in order to make the former still more popular and to draw into its fold the masses of Shivite adherents. It introduced into Hindu society Shivite festivals like those of the Holi in honour of Siva and those of the Diwali in honour of his wife Kali in addition to Vishnuite festivities in honour of Rama and Shri Krishna so as to bring into complete harmony and unity the adherents of both the sects as existing even to-day.



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A REMARKABLE WAR BOOK.

PORTRAITS OF POLITICIANS.

LLOYD GEORGE'S THEATRICAL MANAGEMENT

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S "POLITICIANS AND THE WAR"

Hosea Biglow said that "May Day seldom looks up in the country, as it does in books." It is so with book jackets. The ecstasies of the publisher, not being wholly disinterested, are apt to overstate the merits of the book within the jacket.

Thus, when Mr. Thornton Butterworth assured me on the jacket that Lord Beaverbrook has written what is "in many ways the most remarkable war book yet written," I did not take his judgment as final. The literature of the world war would, if it were all collected, probably fill the Albert Hall, and though the bulk of it is of little permanent value, it would be found to contain many books more remarkable than Lord Beaverbrook's, writes Mr. A. G. Gardiner in "The Sunday Express."

But while the reading of "Politicians and the War" does not lead me to endorse the publisher's enthusiastic verdict, it does warrant a more moderate appreciation. It is a marked advance both in style and taste upon Lord Beaverbrook's previous adventure in authorship, and it is a real contribution to the resources of the historian.

RAW MATERIAL OF HISTORY.

It is not history, but the raw material of history, and though, as I shall show, it is not so disinterested and detached as Lord Beaverbrook suggests, it throws much new light on obscure things, and is presented with a commendable air of impartiality—even of artless impartiality.

That air, however, the reader must be on his guard against. Lord Beaverbrook is not nearly so artless as he seems. If he were he would not be so perplexing an enigma of the public life of our time.

Behind the artless exterior which suggests a simple child of nature from the backwoods full of good will and brotherly love is an astute and supple intelligence which plays the game of life as subtly as another famous person played his hand of cards. The smile is childlike and bland, but the sleeve is stuffed full of aces. I seem to catch a glimpse of some of those aces in these entertaining pages.

The theme of the book is one about which Lord Beaverbrook is peculiarly fitted to write. It deals with what I may call the underworld of the war and the persons who moved in that underworld.

The thunder of the guests is far off and faint, the vision of destruction is dim, the bubble of the multitude is a remote and irrelevant crackle of thorns under a pot. We are among the dynasts behind the scenes where the great arguments of the drama are being fought, where policies are being fashioned, where intrigues are at foot, and men change their loyalties as they might change their partners at a dance.

In this world Lord Beaverbrook—or Sir Max Aitken, as he then was—is astonishingly at home, fitting about in the wings, now in this cabal, now in that. He does not over-emphasise his part in the drama. Indeed, he assumes the character of a disinterested observer of the underworld who chanced to be about, and innocently

records what happened without any desire to deceive.

A TRIBUTE TO A FRIENDSHIP.

I suspect this innocence. I suspect also the assurance of the book-jacket that, unlike other war books, this is not an apologia, but a pure quest of truth. As I read I become aware of other motives and of a very definite apologia.

It is not an unworthy apologia, for it is a tribute to a great friendship. The world has always been a little puzzled to account for the influence which Lord Beaverbrook acquired during the war.

He had no conspicuous public gifts, and had been in Parliament for eight years without attracting much notice. It needed the disruption and ferment of a cosmic convulsion to give his faculties for the manipulation of men and circumstance free play, and it is probable that even without any backing his nimble wit would have brought him to the front.

But it was his friendship with Mr. Bonar Law that gave him his access to the inner circle of things. That friendship began with their common Scots-Canadian origin. It was an odd affection of contraries, for while Bonar Law was sad and solitary, Max Aitken was gay and gregarious.

The one played Sancho to the others Quixote. It was never quite clear which inspired the other—whether, in the parlance of Fleet-street, Max had Bonar "in his pocket" or Bonar Max. But whatever one was in action, the other might be assumed to be at hand, and whenever a certain newspaper seemed to have information from on high, we knew who had met whom.

It is his loyalty to his old friend that is the most constant motif of Lord Beaverbrook's book. Throughout its pages Bonar Law figures as the one just, entirely wise and entirely disinterested man in the midst of a clever but, on the whole, rather shady companionship.

His colleagues are largely estimated by their appreciation or depreciation of him. Thus Lord Balfour arouses no enthusiasm in Lord Beaverbrook because he plainly had no enthusiasm for Bonar Law; and Lord Curzon and, more especially, Mr. Asquith suffer by the same test.

It is the repeated argument of Lord Beaverbrook that the Coalition of 1915 ultimately fell, and Asquith with it, because he did not give Bonar Law a square deal in forming it, and because through-

out its existence he failed to treat him as an equal in power and authority. We even have Asquith presented in the novel role of head of "the first intrigue" of the war—an intrigue by which he kept Bonar Law out of his heritage and his own party in the chief seats of power.

I shall not deny that Lord Beaverbrook is an authority on intrigue, but when he accuses Asquith of the exercise of that art, he must forgive us if we smile. It was precisely because Asquith was so little of an intriguer, kept so contemptuously aloof from intrigue and all trafficking with the Press, that he was brought to the ground in 1916.

Lord Beaverbrook's present volume breaks off on the eve of that episode, but when he comes in his next volume to tell us about it, he will, if he is candid, leave us in no doubt as to what intrigue really means.

The main interest of "Politicians and the War" is not political but personal. He has no sensations and few secrets to disclose in regard to the course of events up to the coup of 1916, but if he does not add to our knowledge he corrects it or confirms it in many particulars. His record of the sequence of events which led to the first Coalition in 1915 is a little defective in detail, but he is quite right in his assertion that the "Shell" controversy had nothing to do with it, and that the sole cause was the Churchill-Fisher quarrel in regard to the naval demands for the Dardanelles enterprise.

"COALITION BECAME INEVITABLE."

The "Shell" controversy was largely a "stunt" engineered by certain politicians and soldiers, with the aid of Lord Northcliffe's megaphone, but it did not become really formidable until Fisher's resignation, with all that it involved, had brought down the Liberal Government. It suited Lord Northcliffe and his political allies to claim the victory as theirs, and the legend has been widely accepted, but it is not true, and Lord Beaverbrook's evidence on the point is final.

The fact is that as the early expectation of a swift decision faded out, a Coalition became inevitable as well as desirable, and the explosion at the Admiralty furnished both the occasion and the immediate necessity for the change.

I find myself in less agreement with Lord Beaverbrook's assurance that the

history of the war up to the coup of 1916 was a record of failure, with the implied corollary that after the coup a sudden brilliant victory was brought magically in sight. This view falls in flatteringly with the chief motif of Lord Beaverbrook's tale.

If he has any claim to a significant place in the history of the war, it is as the artificer of the Lloyd George coup—the honest broker who carried through the deal between Mr. George, Mr. Law and Sir Edward Carson and put the match to the mine at the critical moment. But the fact is that the war lasted nearly as long after the coup as it had lasted before it, and that it was after the coup that the most critical phases of the struggle occurred.

It is not true that the first two years were years of failure. Ludendorff has put it on record that the campaign of 1916 had convinced the enemy that a military victory had passed out of their only hope of snatching a verdict was to starve out England by an unlimited submarine attack. There is a stronger case to be made for the view that the coup prolonged the war by a year than there is for the view that it shortened the war or made it more conclusive.

But it is not these controversial questions which constitute the chief attraction of Lord Beaverbrook's pages. That is to be found in his shrewd and entertaining gallery of portraits.

Apart from the peculiar idol of his affection, Lord Beaverbrook has few illusions about men, and little animus. He saw the great figures of the war, not as they appeared, discreet and sublime, to the public eye, but as they appeared behind the scenes, fighting like Kilkenny cats for an honest point of view or with a devouring appetite for power.

If he has a positive dislike for any one it is for Lord Curzon, to whom, I think, he is more than a little unjust. Some of his strokes are both witty and scathing, as when he says of Mr. Lloyd George:—"He has made plenty of mistakes which would have ruined another man. When he has escaped the penalty he has done so by his genius for theatrical management, which always makes him withdraw a piece which has failed before it is actually hissed off the stage."

He knows that the people see high politics much like a film picture; they will forget you have fallen down the stairs in the last reel if you are doing something brilliant in the present one.

But though he may be a master of this game, the massive weight of his personality raises him far above the level of the mere political strategist.

The picture of Kitchener has a certain moving and epic quality, and it is creditable to Lord Beaverbrook's sense of character that, though for the purposes of his argument he has to put Asquith in the dock, he cannot prevent him emerging with dignity from the ruck of self-seeking and clamorous politicians and publicists whom he dominated and before whom he ultimately fell.

Forest at present, besides television, is better reproduction of sound in radio and phonograph, and the scientists whom he has come here to consult include Dr. Sigmund Lowry, head of one of the leading German manufacturers of radio equipment; Dr. Guerke, a physicist who is authority on electrical discharges through gas, and Dr. Riese, a specialist in the design of microphones and loudspeakers.

"As a result," the father of the audion tube remarked, "of the modern development of the phonograph, which uses an electric pick-up and audion amplifier instead of the old mechanical device, we may soon have opera with the singer on the stage in front of us with music from a phonograph, thus saving the expense of an orchestra and enabling opera prices to be reduced. This would tend to put all but the best orchestras out of business and raise the general standard of music. And, of course, the phonographic music would have to be perfectly reproduced or the temperamental operatic stars wouldn't sing with it."

"But I believe that eventually all sound will be reproduced through light, as in the Phonofilm. Having the sound record on a film eliminates all scratching, and it can be run through any number of times since there is no wear. The Phonofilm has large possibilities ahead of it—for instance, in technical films, for educational or advertising purposes, instead of being cut up by long captions, the explanation is given vocally and you have a complete illustrated lecture."

TELEVISION COMES SLOWLY BUT SURELY

DIFFICULTIES THAT MUST BE OVERCOME

Berlin.—"While television is sure to come it will not come as soon as is expected by many people who have been misled by the prophecies of over-optimistic inventors or promoters," said Dr. Lee De Forest, American inventor of New York, who is spending a week in Berlin, at the Hotel Adlon, while he discusses with certain German scientists the basic principles of problems on which he is now working. He flew here from Paris, and may stop at Paris on his way to London; he expects to sail for America about June 12.

"In America just now," Dr. De Forest continued, "there is a great deal of excitement about television, and people think they can have it in their homes within a few months. The most that is possible now is to show the image on a small screen, about two by three inches in size, in black and pink, the latter coming from the neon light. The principle, of course, is like that of the telegraphic photograph, but the whole picture must be shown very quickly from ten to sixteen times a second—to have the right effect on the eye. In radio, television, trouble from static is much more serious than with sound, where the interruptions are less noticeable."—Writes the Paris edition of "New York Herald."

The chief problem interesting Dr. De

CAN SWADESHISM PRECEDE SWARAJ?

FOREIGN IMPEDIMENTS IN THE WAY OF ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

(BY MANEKAL VAKIL, M.A., LL.B., F.S.S.)

The so-called Country League or rather the exploiters' league of landlords and industrial capitalists has been formed to bid for a greater and more effective share in the Government of the country and to co-operate with the Simon Commission in the hope of securing the same. The League consists of title-holding Zamindars and even a few Englishmen connected with capitalist industries in this country. The foreign Government of the last 150 years controlled from London; has ruled India to the benefit of England and incidentally to the partial benefit of India as far as it could help the exploitation of the Indian masses. These hypocritical protagonists of the country can no longer delude the intelligentsia by the so-called Swadeshi spirit of the pre-partition days of 1905 and the subsequent period. The city intelligentsia are now aware of the conflict of interest between the propertied classes and the masses composed of the city clerks and professionals as well as the workers and peasants throughout the land.

SWADESHISM & PROTECTION.

Swadeshim implies that the consumer in the mass or the nation as a whole will promote or support a local industry at some sacrifice in favour of that industry. Since the foreign Government has been apathetic to the industrial development of the country under the guise of free trade, the earlier politicians of the pre-reform days of 1919 desired to create a mass sentiment in favour of Swadeshim as identical with patriotism as against the apathetic attitude of the foreign bureaucracy but Swadeshimists have now discovered that the free trade policy which is a theoretical ideal has existed in no country as a permanent policy and even England which has built up its industries under the shelter of State protective duties and then adopted a free trade policy in most but not all the articles as suitable to her interests has now again reverted to a protective policy in the post-war period under the cover of the Safeguarding of Industries Act of the British Parliament. Swadeshimists do, therefore, now realise that a mere Swadeshi sentiment cannot build up industries but that the control of Government power to shape its own finances and tariffs is essential before any rapid strides can be taken in promoting the industries of India.

SWARAJ OR BRITISH BOYCOTT.

To attain that ideal in other words to obtain Swaraj even the Swadeshimists of the old school have come to realise that so long as a foreign bureaucracy is controlling a major portion of its finances and influencing its tariff policy it is idle for them to expect any protection of Indian industries by the mere voluntary sentiment of the average consumer in the mass. Swadeshimists are more and more, therefore, inclining themselves to a policy of economic boycott of Britain with a view to force the hands of the British politicians to give up their control over India through the pressure exerted by the British electorate and by pointing out to them that the control would be useless for the purpose of promoting British trade in India if the people take to the spirit of boycott and effectually work it out as an easier weapon involving less sacrifice or effectively shutting out a larger number of British articles at the same sacrifice.

GOVERNMENT HINDRANCES.

The economic boycott of Britain alone will be a more powerful weapon inasmuch as India could import most of the articles which it may not be able to manufacture. From the other manufacturing countries of the world, India could thus become economically independent of Britain and Britain would rather come to terms on the question of political control than lose Indian trade entirely, but so long as Britain controls the finances and the tariff policy of India, Britain will continue to hamper the growth of Indian industries by her exchange and currency policy, her tariffs, customs and trade mark regulations, banking, shipping, postage and cable charges, railway rates and by every possible way where Government can interfere by Government regulations, presuma-

bly in the interests of the masses but really in the interest of British trade. Swadeshi cannot, therefore, precede Swaraj and the economic boycott of Britain alone is, therefore, the logical development of the future national policy against British domination.

NEED OF A BOYCOTT MAGAZINE.

But mere propaganda for boycott will not be enough if carried on in the press or on the platform on theoretic grounds. It will have to be followed up by a stable organisation which will collect samples, prices and other materials for publication through a special boycott journal or magazine for the information of the public from time to time. The All-India Spinners' Association or the Charka-Sangh of Gandhiji, started work for a few years before the Association was actually started and during the last seven years the results achieved have not been proportionate to the requirements of the vast population of India, though the workers of the Association may feel satisfied that they have been able to make some progress. The Boycott organisation will have to draw its lessons with a view to avoid the errors of the Spinning Association and if those errors are avoided there can be no doubt that the boycott will be more effective than either Swadeshi or handspinning by itself. The handspinning movement has tried to achieve too much in spite of economic difficulties and so has Swadeshim in spite of the lack of the control of Government policy. The work of the Boycott organisation will, however, be simpler and it should try to do what the Swadeshi movement did not do, namely, the setting up a regular information bureau and the publication of facts from time to time. On the other hand, it should not undertake to do what the spinning association has done, namely, to supply implements of manufacture and to organise sale depots through its own funds or by subsidiaries. The work of sales should be left to the ordinary trader while both the trader and the consumer will be effectively served by the publication of facts relating to the various articles.

BERNARD SHAW ON FILMS

INTERVIEW WITH MENJOU

London, Monday.—Adolphe Menjou received his most distinguished visitor on Saturday in the person of Mr. George Bernard Shaw.

When told that G.B.S. wanted to meet him, Mr. Menjou could hardly believe his ears. He was delighted with the interview, according to the "Daily News and Westminster."

Mr. Shaw was asked afterwards whether it might now be assumed that he was going to write for the films or consent to the screening of some of his plays. He declined to commit himself. "I have nothing against the films," he said. "I have often thought I might do something in this way, though perhaps it is rather late for me to strike out in a new direction at my age." (Mr. Shaw is 72).

"Mr. Menjou and I discussed quite a number of things, and it is quite true that I hope to see him in England again next year. He is coming over, I understand, to work in this country."

"No," added Mr. Shaw, in reply to another question, "O don't say that. I won't write for the films, but nothing is settled."

One of the plays by Mr. Shaw that is much sought after by producers is "Arms and the Man." This play was mentioned in the conversation with Mr. Menjou.—"New York Herald."

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ETHICS OF ELECTION

TO, The Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—The following nine axioms deserve to be carefully borne in mind by the Electorate at the time of each Election, local, provincial or central. The Poona Municipal Election being very near, they deserve a careful consideration at the hands of voters. The vote is a public trust and as such has an ethical value. It has therefore to be properly used and not to be influenced by considerations of caste, creed or money.

As to nomination, Government should see to it that the interests of the minority or backward communities will be safeguarded by the nominees. It should not become a means of canvassing votes in favour of Government.

Firstly, voters should properly consider the general ability of the candidates. Secondly, while considering the ability of the candidates, voters should take into consideration their intelligence, character, patriotism, love of public work, their readiness to guard the rights and interests of the people and their services to the nation till that time. Thirdly, voters should carefully see as to what opinions the candidates hold on each of the important question. Fourthly he should be elected who holds an opinion with the majority on all fundamental issues, though he may be a bit less in

ability. Fifthly, when there is no difference of opinion on fundamental questions, one less in ability should not be elected, one who might be the ablest should be elected. Sixthly, while making the choice of candidates, self-interest or caste distinctions should not at all be considered; in case it is done, the country cannot help suffering a great loss. Seventhly, voters should not take any issues, though he may be a bit less in promises from candidates. Eighthly, a candidate being once elected, voters should not come in the way of independence of his thoughts. Ninthly, in case a member on election, changes his opinion on fundamental questions, he should resign, if he does not do so, he should be compelled to do it by the voters or at least they should publicly declare their lack of confidence in him. —Yours etc.,
Poona, June 7.

L. R. PHADNIS.

SUGGESTION TO POSTAL AUTHITIES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—I beg to draw the attention of the postal authorities through your valued journal, that the post office stamps would be better imprinted outside the postage stamps on the post office cards, envelopes etc.—I am, yours,

A LETTER-WRITER